THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SECOND EDITION

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

The Stranding of the Santiago de Cuba Off the Jersey Coast.

Seven Lives Are Lost in Landing the Passengers.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening our reporters had interviews with several of the passengers of the ill-fated steamship Santiago de Cuba, the stranding of which on the coast of New Jersey, near Atlantic City, yesterday morning, was stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon. A careful comparison of the different accounts of the disaster, as given by the passengers, leads to the belief that the following account of the affair is essentially correct:—

On the 27th of April, about 375 passengers left San Francisco for New York, on the vessel of the Nicaragua Steamship Transit Company. On the 14th of May they arrived at Greytown, Nicaragua, and on that day took passage on the Santiago de Cuba, commanded by Captain Charles F. W. Behm, for their final destination. Nothing happened to mar the voyage until the night of Monday, the 20th instant, when the vessel was off Cape Hatteras. Most of the passengers assert and believe that the vessel grounded at this point, but when the circumstance was mentioned to the officers, it was stoutly denied.

On Tuesday evening, when the vessel was off the Jersey coast, a heavy fog prevailed, and the fog-signal was sounded regularly at short intervals. About midnight the fog cleared away, and then the passengers who happened to be on deck at the time noticed that the vessel was hugging the coast very closely. The heavens were clear and bright, and the shore was therefore plainly in view. Among the passengers were Captain Kelley, of the steamer Montana, and Captain Patton, of the steamer Idaho, which were recently on the opposition line between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. About 1 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning, Captain Kelley went on deck, and noticing the proximity of the vessel to the shore, called Captain Behm's attention to the fact, and the danger it involved. Captain Behm replied that there was no danger, and even ordered the man at the wheel to steer still closer.

About half-past three in the morning the vessel was near the point known as Dry Inlet, and five or six miles to the south of Atlantic City. At this time, according to some of the passengers who were on deck, the vessel was steering directly for the light-house at the latter place, while others assert that *her course lay between the light-house and the adjacent shore.* At a quarter to four o'clock this foolhardy conduct on the part of the officers of the ship resulted in the bow of the vessel striking in the sand. The keel struck five or six times before it became fixed, and not until the vessel was immovably fixed was the motion of the wheels reversed.

The ship then began to bump violently, and the slumbering passengers were awakened in the most summary style imaginable. Among the number were about one hundred ladies, and several children. With the utmost precipitation, the whole population of the vessel rushed on deck, where the excitement and terror were intense. Captain Behm, however, took the matter very coolly, striding up and down his deck, with cigar in mouth, and apparently but little concerned. All the officers of the vessel, indeed, if the passengers are to be believed, had lost their wits, and it fell upon Captain Kelley, of the Montana, to take the lead.

It was soon apparent that the vessel could not be released without the assistance of tugs. Her position was about 250 yards from the shore at high water, and about 150 yards at low water. But as yet no leak had been discovered, and there was no immediate danger. Persons who are familiar with the coast assert that a safer place for running ashore could not have been selected. About 7 o'clock preparations were made for landing the passengers. Three of the surf-boats were launched, as well as a large india-rubber raft. Captain Kelley took command of one of the boats, and was the first to gain the shore. Another boat-load also succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, and then Captain Kelley started on his second trip. About a dozen of the passengers were in this boat, half of them being ladies. Just as it reached the breakers, it was overturned, and the whole party were precipitated into the ocean. Two of them were drowned, but the others managed to reach the shore by clinging to the bottom of the boat. A rope had been stretched from the stranded vessel, but at this time it had not been drawn taut, and was of no service. Soon after the capsizing of this boat, a number of the passengers succeeded in landing by means of the raft; but on the return of this two of the ship's men were washed overboard. Martin McNulty, the Quartermaster, was drowned, but the other seaman was enabled to reach the shore by clinging to an oar.

About 9 o'clock still another disaster happened to one of the boats, commanded, it is believed, by Captain Patton, of the Idaho. The number lost by the capsizing of his boat was four, the remainder succeeding in gaining the shore.

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon all the passengers were ashore, material assistance having been rendered by Captain Townsend, of Atlantic City, and his wrecking crew, who arrived at the scene of the disaster during the course of the morning.

The passengers all award the most unbounded praise to Captain Townsend and his men, and credit them with the saving of many lives.

The bodies of all the persons drowned, excepting two, were recovered and removed to the Mansion House, at Atlantic City. The names of those who were drowned were as follows:—

Mrs. Mary Watkins, an elderly lady, on her way to England to secure a legacy of £15,000 recently left her.

Mrs. Marcella Rickers, of Louisiana.

Mrs. Eunice S. Gross, of Indiana.

Mary Louisa Gross, daughter of Mrs. Gross.

Miss Sarah McAvoy, a young Irish lady, who has been thirteen years in this country, and was on her way back to Ireland.

Mr. John Smith.

Martin McNulty, Quartermaster of the Santiago de Cuba.

It was reported in the morning papers that Mr. C. Gross, the husband of Mrs. E. S. Gross, was among the lost, but we are happy to state that such is not the case.

The bodies of Mrs. Gross and Mr. Smith had not been recovered as the latest advices.

An inquest on the bodies recovered was held at Atlantic City during the day by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas K. Reed, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

The passengers made their way up to Atlantic City as fast as possible, some of them journeying on foot. Wagons were provided for transporting the women and children, and the heavier portions of the baggage, all of which was landed from the vessel. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, half-a-dozen of them reached this city, and at a quarter of 8 in the evening, 25 or 30 more arrived, among the number several ladies. A few also came up to the city this morning, but the greater portion remained at the different hotels at Atlantic City during the night, and were taken to New York to-day on a special train, by way of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

All of the passengers with whom we have conversed are loud in their denunciation of Captain Behm, and the other officers of the vessel, whom they accuse of the grossest carelessness. Several even go so far as to assert their belief that the stranding of the vessel was premeditated, and the result of bribery on the part of opposition lines. They affect to believe, also, that the grounding off Cape Hatteras was intentional; and that, having failed to accomplish his purpose there, Captain Behm made another and a successful effort to wreck the vessel on the Jersey coast. We give currency to this as the mere gossip of the passengers, and it must be taken for what it is worth.

The Santiago de Cuba lies in an easy position, in about ten feet of water at low tide. Captain Town end and his wrecking crew are in charge, together with the officers, and it is believed that as soon as the assistance summoned from New York arrives, the vessel can be put afloat without material damage to the hull or cargo.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a powerful steamship of the Coast Wrecking Company left New York for the scene of the disaster, having on board all the necessary appliances. An agent of the Company owning the Santiago de Cuba accompanied this vessel.

At 3 o'clock the steamship Saratoga was also despatched, with the general agent of the Company on board. At 6 o'clock in the afternon further assistance was sent to the disabled vessel, in the shape of the Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Saxon. With all this assistance, the Santiago de Cuba will probably be able to resume her journey in a day or two.

Description of the Santiago de Cuba.

The Santiago de Cuba is one of the fastest of our coast steamships. During the war she was owned by the Government, and did most effective service as a gunboat, under command of Captain Gibson, of the regular navy. Among her latest exploits was her participation in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. After the first attack she was chosen for her speed as the despatch boat of Admiral Porter to convey to Washington the intelligence of our reverse. In the second final attack she received several proofs of the enemy's skilful markmanship, one of their shells passing through her wheelhouse and over the bridge amidships. She was built in 1861, for Vallente & Co., rates A1½, and is of 1627 tons burden. She is 231 feet in length, and 38 feet beam, with a depth of hold of 19 feet deep, and a draught of 15 feet. Her materials are white oak and hackatack, with the floors solidly filled in. Her engine has a 66-inch cylinder, and there are independent fire and bilge pumps. She is brig rigged, and iron braced, and has two bulkheads and three decks. Her hull was built by J. W. Simonson, at the Greenpoint yard, and her machinery was put in by the Neptune Iron Works. Originally built to run between New York and Santiago de Cuba, she passed into the Government service, and after the war was purchased by Marshall O. Roberts, her present owner, for the service of the line between New York and California, via Greytown. Reinspected in 1865, she was altered for passenger traffic by the addition of mess houses, a cabin, and a spar deck.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF CHEPULTEPEC.

Execution of Don Simon Peon at Sisal.

NEW YORK, May 23.—By the arrival of the steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, Vera Cruz dates to the 13th instant have been received.

Miramon on the 27th ultimo tried to force his way through the Liberal lines out of Queretaro, but was repulsed and badly wounded.

The Castle of Chepultepec was taken on the 14th ultimo by Guadarama, after a fierce struggle.

The Liberal army is being rapidly swelled by reinforcements from all the States.

The Emperor was still at Queretaro.

Sisal was in the hands of the Liberals. Don Simon Peon, of the Imperialists, was executed at Sisal.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Moro Castle, from Havana on the 18th instant, has arrived.

The barque Ocean Home at length has been abandoned by her captain, the Government being about to sell the vessel to satisfy the claim of $7000, in the meantime the captain reporting the matter to the Washington Government.

An awful tragedy occurred in the court-room at Matanzas. A man shot his own wife and her mother during the progress of a suit for alimony, and threatened the spectators who dared to interfere. He was at length secured. The murderer was named Santiago Manzariet, and has some literary reputation.

General Dulce and family have gone to Spain.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND AFRICA.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool May 8, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by cable.

BOSTON, May 23.—The steamer Africa came up at 4 A. M.

The bullion in the Bank of England, May 10, was 19,130,357 pounds sterling, and in the Bank of France, on the same date, 31,627,000 pounds sterling.

On the London Stock Exchange money is a drug at 1½ per cent.

The London *Times* says that the embarrassments of Dent & Co., of China, did not arise from ruinous speculation of John Dent, but from heavy losses through frauds committed by one of their clerks at Shanghae.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

"States' Rights" in the Constitutional Convention—Dullness of Business, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Our Democratic Constitutional Convention is discussing the question of State Rights, and there is no doubt will engraft that odious doctrine, to its fullest extent, in the new Constitution, making Maryland sovereign and independent of the general government. Complaints of dullness in business here are unprecedented. Money is tight, and there are rumors of more failures. There is a strong undercurrent of grumbling about the increased city and State taxes. There is an increasing anxiety for Congress to meet in July.

The Financial Troubles in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—The examiners of the First National Bank consider its assets sufficient to pay all the debts of the bank. The stockholders, under the new direction, have decided to resume business as soon as the Government permits. The statements concerning General Herron's connection with the bank are untrue and malicious. Yesterday the Government ordered the arrest of Thomas P. May and William R. Whittaker, who were held to answer in $25,000 each. Much sympathy is expressed for them. John Burnside, A. B. James, S. Friedlander, and others volunteered as sureties.

The Presbyterian Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday, the report of the Committee of ten on contested seats, and the declaration and testimony, was discussed at great length, and occupied the greater part of the session.

Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, of Cranberry, N. J., member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, died here yesterday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Billiard Tournament in this city closed last night. Every portion of the Pacific coast was represented. The champion cue was awarded to A. W. Barnson, of Virginia, Nevada.

Flour and wheat quiet and quotations unchanged. Legal-tenders, 74.

The Late Collision.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—L. Wood, of Massachusetts, engineer of the Indianapolis train which collided with the Ohio and Mississippi train yesterday, died last night from injuries received from the accident.

THE GREELEY-DAVIS BAIL BUGABOO.

Sharp Letter from Mr. Greeley to the New York Union League.

Wendell Phillips on Treason and Straw Bail.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BY THESE PRESENTS, GREETING!

To Messrs. George W. Blunt, John A. Kennedy, John O. Stone, Stephen Hyatt, and thirty others, members of the Union League Club.

Gentlemen:—I was favored, on the 16th inst., by an official note from our over-courteous President, John Jay, notifying me that a requisition had been presented to him for "a special meeting of the Club, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of Horace Greeley, a member of the Club, who has become a bondsman for Jefferson Davis, late chief officer of the Rebel Government." Mr. Jay continues:—

"As I have reason to believe that the signers, or some of them, disapprove of the conduct which they propose the Club shall consider, it is clearly due, both to the Club and to yourself, that you should have the opportunity of being heard on the subject. I beg, therefore, to ask on what evening it will be convenient for you that I call the meeting," etc.

In my prompt reply I requested the President to give you reasonable time for reflection, but assured him that I wanted none; since I should not attend the meeting, nor ask any friend to do so, and should make no defense, nor offer aught in the way of self-vindication. I am sure my friends in the Club will not construe this as implying disrespect; but it is not my habit to take part in any discussions which may arise among other gentlemen as to my fitness to enjoy their society. That is their affair altogether, and to them I leave it.

The single point whereon I have any occasion or wish to address you is your virtual implication that there is something novel, unexpected, astounding, in my conduct in the matter suggested by you as the basis of your action. I choose not to rest under this assumption, but to prove that you, being persons of ordinary intelligence, must know better. On this point, I cite you to a scrutiny of the record:—

The surrender of General Lee was made known in this city at 11 P. M. of Sunday, April 9th, 1865, and fully announced in the *Tribune* of the next morning, April 10. On that very day I wrote, and next morning printed these columns, a leader entitled "Magnanimity in Triumph," wherein I said:—

"We hear men say, 'Yes, forgive the great mass of those who have been misled into Rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve.' But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? * * * Where is your touchstone of leadership? We know of none.

"Nor can we agree with those who would punish the original plotters of secession, yet spare their ultimate and scarcely willing converts. On the contrary, while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we feel far less antipathy to the original upholders of the resolutions of '98 than to those of Calhoun and McDuffie—to the Nullifiers of 1832, and the 'State Rights' men of 1850—than to the John Bells, Humphrey Marshalls, and Alexander H. Stephens, who were schooled in the national faith, and who, in becoming disunionists and Rebels, trampled on the profession of a lifetime, and spurned the logic wherewith they had so often unanswerably demonstrated that secession was treason. * * * We consider Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Bell.

"But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of *any man* who shall have submitted to the national authority. The execution of even *one* such would be felt as personal stigma by every one who had ever aided the Rebel cause. Each would say to himself, 'I am as culpable as he; we differ only in that I am deemed of comparatively little consequence.' A single Confederate led out to execution would be evermore enshrined in a million of hearts as a conspicuous hero and martyr. We cannot realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the overpowered disloyalty of the South such a shrine. Would the throne of the House of Hanover stand more firmly had Charles Edward been caught and executed after Culloden? Is Hungary more loyal to Austria now stable to-day for the hanging of Nagy Sandor and his twelve compatriots after the surrender of Villagos?

"We plead against passions certain to be at this moment fierce and intolerant; but on our side are the ages and the voice of history. We plead for a restoration of the Union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification at the cost of years of perilous hate and bitterness.

"Those who invoke military execution of the vanquished, or even for their leaders, we suspect will not generally be found among the few who have long been exposed to unjust odium as haters of the South, because they abhorred slavery. And, as to the long-oppressed and degraded blacks—so lately the slaves, destined to be the petitioners, and we trust at no distant day, the fellow-citizens of the Southern whites—we are sure that their voice, could it be authentically uttered, would ring out decidedly, sonorously, on the side of clemency—of humanity."

On the next day, I had some more in this spirit, and on the 13th an elaborate leader, entitled "Peace—Punishment," in the course of which I said:—

"The New York *Times*, doing injustice to its own sagacity in a characteristic attempt to sail between wind and water, says:—'Let us hang Jeff. Davis and spare the rest.' * * * We do not concur in the advice. Davis did not devise nor instigate the Rebellion; on the contrary, he was one of the latest and most reluctant of the notables of the cotton States to renounce definitively the Union. His prominence is purely official and representative; the only reason for hanging him is that you therein condemn and stigmatize more persons than in hanging any one else. There is not an ex-Rebel in the world, no matter how penitent, who will not have unpleasant sensations about the neck on the day when the Confederate President is to be hung. And to what good end?

"We insist that this matter must not be regarded in any narrow aspect. We are most anxious to secure the assent of the South to Emancipation; not that assent which the condemned gives to being hung when he shakes hands with his jailor and thanks him for past acts of kindness, but that hearty assent which can only be won by magnanimity. Perhaps the Rebels, as a body, would have given, even one year ago, as large and as heavy a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living; hence, it more especially seems to him important to prove that the civilization based on free labor is of a higher and humaner type than that based on slavery. We cannot realize that the gratification to ensure to our friends from the hanging of any one man, or fifty men, should be allowed to outweigh this consideration."

On the following day I wrote again:—

* * * * "We entreat the President promptly to do and dare in the cause of magnanimity. The Southern mind is now open to kindness, and may be magnetically affected by generosity. Let assurance at once be given that there is to be a general amnesty and no general confiscation. This is none the less the dictate of wisdom, because it is also the dictate of mercy. What we ask is, that the President say in effect, 'Slavery having, through rebellion, committed suicide, let the North and the South unite to bury the carcass, and then clasp hands across the grave.'"

The evening of that day witnessed that most appalling calamity, the murder of President Lincoln, which seemed in an instant to curdle all the milk of human kindness in twenty millions of American breasts. At once, insidious efforts were set on foot to turn the fury thus engendered against me, because of my pertinacious advocacy of mercy to the vanquished. Chancing to enter the club-house the next (Saturday) evening, I received a full broadside of your scowls, ere we listened to a clerical harangue intended to prove that Mr. Lincoln had been Providentially removed because of his notorious leanings towards clemency, in order to make way for a successor who would give the Rebels a full measure of stern justice. I was soon made to comprehend that I had no sympathizers—or none who dared seem such—in your crowded assemblage. And some maladroit admirer having, a few days afterwards, made the Club a present of my portrait, its bare reception was resisted in a speech from the Chair by your then President—a speech whose vigorous invective was justified solely by my pleadings for lenity to the Rebels.

At once, a concerted howl of denunciation and rage was sent up from every side against me by the little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals, echoed by a yell of "Stop my paper!" from thousands of imperfectly instructed readers of the *Tribune*. One impudent puppy wrote me to answer categorically whether I was or was not in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, adding that I must stop his paper if I were not! Scores volunteered assurances that I was defying public opinion—that most of my readers were against me—as if I could be induced to write what they wished said rather than what they needed to be told. I never before realized so vividly the baseness of the editorial vocation accordant to the vulgar conception of it. The din raised about my ears now is nothing to that I then endured and despised. I am humiliated by the reflection that it is (or was) in the power of such insects to annoy me, even by pretending to discover with surprise something that I have for years been publicly, emphatically proclaiming.

I must hurry over much that deserves a paragraph to call your attention distinctly to occurrences in November last. Upon the Republicans having, by desperate effort, handsomely carried our State against a formidable-looking combination of recent and venomous apostates with our natural adversaries, a cry arose from several quarters that I ought to be chosen United States Senator. At once kind, discreet friends swarmed about me, whispering, "Only keep still about Universal Amnesty, and your election is certain. Just be quiet a few weeks, and you can say what you please thereafter. You have no occasion to speak now." I slept on the well-meant suggestion, and deliberately concluded that I could not, in justice to myself, defer to it. I could not purchase office even by passive, negative dissimulation. No man should be enabled to say to me, in truth, "If I had supposed you would perist in your rejected, condemned amnesty hobby, I would not have given you my vote." So I wrote and published, on the 27th of that month, my manifesto entitled "The True Bases of Reconstruction," wherein, repelling the idea that I proposed a dicker with the ex-Rebels, I explicitly said:—

"I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though Impartial Suffrage should, for the present, be defeated. I *did* think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good to be subserved by such a final end—holding Davis neither better nor worse than several others—would have him treated as they are."

Is it conceivable that men who can read, and who were made aware of this declaration—for most of you were present and shouted approval of Mr. Fessenden's condemnation of my views at the Club, two or three evenings thereafter—can now pretend that my aiding to have Davis bailed is something novel and unexpected?

—Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah.

I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't slide off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you purposed, and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our Government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any is at heart opposed to the National authority, Federal authority, or to that assertion of the equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but, whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion as soon as I shall feel confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the republic, and that I shall demand a recall of me now in exile only for participating in the Rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

New York, May 23, 1867.

Wendell Phillips' Opinion of Treason and Straw Bail.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is released. Horace Greeley gives bail for his reappearance when called for. Mr. Davis has started on his travels—to return, no doubt, whenever the farce of a trial may still further disgrace the nation.

Unless we are grossly mistaken, there is a deep-seated, unappeasable indignation in the hearts of the people at this act. The rotten may not be loud-mouthed, but all loyal hearts will swell in secret with bitter hate which bides its time.

What more could the Government have done to encourage another treasonable outbreak? What more to bring law itself into disgrace—to bring, indeed, republican governments into disgrace? For, if this be all republican governments can do to punish treason, on how insecure a tenure we hold peace! If such be the easy path of traitors, why should not any disappointed, balked party chief thus achieve worldwide notoriety? Surely, as they say in England, "high treason is one of the cheapest amusements one can now indulge in."

But there is another side to the medal. Maimed and wounded men will not thus patiently drag out bitter years; childless fathers, or, harder still, those whose sons survived Libby prison and Andersonville in a state more pitiable than mere death, will leave bloody instructions for those who come after them. If law is thus a sham, the recourse will be to the Mexican method, and let rival chiefs shoot each other after a drum-head court martial. If this be all the law can do to punish treason, the next Jefferson Davis who attempts to escape will be ruthlessly shot before he has time to lift his disguise or attain the safe shelter of a prostituted court. Mr. Greeley thinks the lesson the people will learn from this disgraceful exhibition will be one of forgiveness. The fawning spaniel is no emblem or teacher of forgiveness. The survivors in the Army of the Potomac—the men who remember McCook, Memphis, Fort Pillow, and the murders of Belle Isle—will read this act in a different and redder light. They will resolve to take their own wrongs the next time, and prevent being cheated by law. When, during the war, soldiers found that guerillas and other Rebels, their hands dripping blood, had only to take the oath and get immediate liberty, they did not learn the Greeley lesson to forgive murderers; they simply brought in no prisoners. No arrests were reported at headquarters; only rumors reached it of men shot in the attempt to bring them in. We think our baffled boys in blue will lay up some such lesson from this occurrence in case they have another call to arms.

To bend down law does not always mean that you set up Christianity; it sometimes makes room for anarchy. Towards that gulf Mr. Greeley calls the nation to take the first step, and himself leads the way.

There is such a thing as right and wrong. Honest men and knaves are not identical. The Government from knavishness, and Mr. Greeley from unthinking folly—the dupe of catch-words—are confusing the moral sense of the nation. 'Tis a bad seed sowing. Heaven grant we may not have a fearful harvest. The nation which pardons criminals because it has not virtue enough to punish them is on the highway to ruin; but the nation that opens its prison doors on the pretense that there is little difference between traitors and honest men, has accomplished more than half that journey.

The manner of this sad deed is as significant as the deed itself. Grant, if you will, that such is our form of government, such the difficulties of our position that we cannot punish Davis, but must release him, still he is a traitor—the wretch who sought to crush the most beneficient government in the world—deliberately did what he could to kill freedom, and perpetuate slavery; still he is the chief cause why thousands are childless and hundreds of thousands are orphans. He is the man who turned a happy land into a field of blood, and made the name of American hideous with the murders of Andersonville. This murderer of thousands stands covered with blood. Who, then, is this that rushes forward to snatch that bloody hand and offer congratulations? What decent man dares to stand up clasping hands, in the face of the world, with the bloodiest, most heartless, and selfish villain of the century? On what absurd pretext does the leader of the dominant and loyal party justify this fraternizing with crime? If Booth's trial had been long delayed, and at last he had been brought face to face with a jury, would Mr. Greeley have been found grasping his murderous hand and offering congratulations?

All the reasons brought forward to excuse this national infamy are hollow shams. Those who offer them do not in their hearts believe Davis criminal. This is the saddest feature of the hour—a nation whose moral sense slavery has so poisoned that it no longer discriminates between right and wrong. We have, so far as mere law goes, abolished slavery; but generations must pass away before we get rid of its poison. Half a million murders committed in its behalf only make the murderer worthy of an ovation. Of Mr. Greeley's part in this melancholy farce, we want words to express our opinion. Sorrow masters indignation. He has done many things to try the patience of his friends; but we think nothing has proved so conclusively his entire lack of judgment and common sense, his utter inability to comprehend the epoch—the struggle through which the nation has passed, or the state in which it stands. Generally obtuse in his moral sense, we confess we are obliged to believe him more lacking in the power to discriminate between right and wrong than we had fancied, in order to preserve our faith in his honesty of intention. If his friends can make out his claims to average intelligence in political matters, then is he responsible for an amount of guilt in this effort—vain, we trust—to mislead and confuse the nation, which all his well-meant efforts in times past can hardly outweigh.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

GEN. BUTLER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

HIS ACCOUNT OF THE DESERTERS, AND WHY THEY DID NOT VOTE—ABOUT BOOTH'S DIARY—ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "BOTTLED UP."

BOSTON, May 21.—I met General Butler this morning, and had a long talk with him on national affairs. He is as "full of fight and fun" as ever, and not a bit inclined to throw up the sponge in any of the sparrings he is carrying on with his political opponents.

He is attending to his law business, and will probably not make any public speeches this summer, although he has received nearly four hundred invitations to lecture, from all parts of the country.

The statement in the New York *Herald*, that he has been corresponding with Miss Surratt in the matter of the trial of her brother, is not correct; although, judging from his theory of a lawyer's duty, I do not suppose that he would decline to appear as the counsel for the prisoner. This, however, even if authentic (to use Orpheus C. Kerr's nice distinction), is not official.

In the course of our conversation he referred to a paragraph in the Boston *Traveller*, in Mr. Hazewell's "Review of the Week," and said that, as it related to public affairs, he was writing a reply to it. At his room I obtained a copy of it, which you can thus publish simultaneously with the Journal to which it is addressed.

Here it is:—

"BOSTON, May 21, 1867.—To the Editor of the *Traveller*:—I clip from your paper of the 19th:—

"'Two of the big guns of the impeachment faction have been completely spiked. It has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, that the story which was set a-going by General Butler, that President Johnson corruptly pardoned one hundred and ninety-three deserters, has not one word of truth in it, and that the story that eighteen pages had been taken from Booth's diary is also an invention. General Butler must be more careful, or he'll get "bottled up" again.'

"Making it a rule never to answer a personal newspaper slander unless it concerns some public interest, it is generally a safe business either to misrepresent my actions or misinterpret my motives.

"To meet false statements of proofs in a grave public accusation, I 'break a custom.'

"As no word of the evidence before the Judiciary Committee has been allowed to be published, how could the editor of the *Traveller* know the statement to be true that 'it has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that the story which was set a-going by General Butler, that President Johnson corruptly pardoned one hundred and ninety-three deserters, has not one word of truth in it?'

"On the contrary, it has been put in evidence to the committee that President Johnson, at the solicitation of Tom Florence, editor of a Rebel sheet in Washington, on the 23d of October, two days before the election in Western Virginia, from a letter of the Democratic candidate for Congress to the President, that they would vote the ticket, and without any other evidence of their deserving than a letter of a claim agent (who was to have half of their forfeited back pay and bounties for getting the pardons), did pardon unconditionally, with restoration of all pay and allowance forfeited by desertion, one hundred and ninety-three men who stood on the rolls of their regiments marked as 'deserters,' and some of them charged with deserting to the enemy. It was also proved that the claim agent who expected to make thirty thousand dollars out of the job, paid Florence one thousand dollars for his share of the plunder.

"I know that such testimony was given, because I have a sworn affidavit of the fact made before the witness went before the committee, and I have sure means of knowing that the same facts were there testified.

"It is true that the War Department order restoring these men is not dated till the 25th of November—thirty days after election; but the President's order was dated before election, and the Department took thirty days to investigate the case of one man of the one hundred and ninety-three, who was proved to have deserted to the enemy, and then obeyed the Executive order as to the one hundred and ninety-two. So that no thanks are due Mr. Johnson that all these deserters were not restored before the elections, as he had ordered to be done without investigation before the election; thereby taking $75,000 from the fund appropriated to the disabled soldiers and giving it to these deserters and claim agents.

"These facts no truthful person has contradicted anywhere.

"Again: let me examine the assertion that

"'The story that eighteen pages had been taken from Booth's diary is also an invention.'

"Booth's diary has been before the Committee, and eighteen pages are carefully cut out, being the pages down to the very day of the assassination.

"The only question I raised was—When and by whom were these leaves cut out?

"Booth, while hunted for his life through swamps and byways, after the assassination, would hardly have leisure for such amusement; besides, on horseback, with one leg broken, it might be difficult to get a ruler of straight edge by which to trim the leaves as nicely as it is done.

"Everything taken from Booth's person was put in evidence on the trial of Mrs. Surratt—even to a bill of exchange taken out of this same diary—except this diary itself and the valuable diamond pin which he wore.

"These alone were kept back.

"Why cannot eighteen leaves of the diary and the pin now be found? Until those having had custody of the articles taken from the body can account for all of them, I must be excused from believing the testimony that the articles are all now in the same condition as when found.

"If the witness can be found who has got the pin, perhaps he can tell us who has the missing leaves.

"Upon the whole, do you really think that the missing leaves are an invention?

"As my hand is in, perhaps it will be well to look up the origin of the phrase which ingenuitive persons have appropriated to themselves.

"Your article says:—

"'General Butler must be more careful, or he'll get "bottled up" again.'

"True, he may be—in the same way as before.

"In May, 1864, when operating against Richmond and Petersburg, General Butler received orders from General Grant to send away all the troops he could with safety spare to reinforce the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula—then about to fight the battle of Cold Harbor.

"In obedience thereto General Butler sent General Grant seventeen thousand picked men of the twenty-five thousand effective men, including black troops, then under General Butler's command. Whereupon, General Butler complained that the necessities of the Army of the Potomac had 'bottled him up in Bermuda Hundred.'

"That complaint was repeated about his headquarters, and in the very words will be found to have been published in the correspondence from thence of the New York *Times* of that date.

"Eighteen months afterwards General Grant incorporated the words in a grave official report, without giving, as I have done, the reason for their pertinency; and the phrase thus used by him was deemed a scintillation of genius.

"The inventor did not think as highly of his own production; however, even a borrowed rushlight shines widely in a thick mist.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* gives the following account of a children's party lately given at the Louvre Palace:—

"Nothing is more delicious and refreshing than a children's ball, when the dancers remain what they are—children. But nowadays children have vanished. From six months to five years old one deigns to be a child; but as soon as five years have struck, children are only pedants and old men. Young gentlemen not yet in their teens, but alarmingly foppish, scorn their sisters, and scold their mammas when they do not pronounce English perfectly well; *petites maitresses*, five years old at the most, wear a lace mantilla, tie a *soupcon* of bonnet with the experienced hand of a *coquette*; criticize this, and blame that, with the immovable nature of a veteran journalist. Verily, there are no more children, they are only miniature old people. At Paris, instead of 'grave as a judge,' they say now, 'grave as a school-boy;' in place of 'majestic as a queen,' they say 'majestic as a young miss at a boarding school.' The children in Paris are now so serious that you would hesitate to offer them sweet things.

"Let us photograph the fancy juvenile party above alluded to, and given on Tuesday last in the Caulaincourt wing of the Louvre Palace, which wing is the residence of the said General Fleury, first aid-de-camp and great equerry of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III. The idea of that ball, the splendor of which is without precedent in the annals of infancy, had been inspired by a true courtier feeling. The youthful Prince Imperial was to have been the hero of it, and it has been postponed from carnival till now in the hope that the Prince would have completely recovered from his severe indisposition. But 'man proposes and God disposes,' and our juvenile party was deprived of its imperial attraction, owing to the slow convalescence of the boy.

"M. le General and Madame la General Fleury assisted their two children in doing honor to the guests. Madame la General, standing at the right of the *salon's* entrance, kissed every comer on the right cheek; the General, posted on the left, had reserved to himself the left one.

"The invited came in proud, grave, stiff, and collected; evidently they had identified themselves with the quality that their coats or their *pourpoints* had imparted to them for an evening. One stumbled on his rapier, another entangled his spurs in a hanging. As to the misses, they were completely at home under their fineries; and, as to their flirting—well, Frenchmen say that flirtation is to fair ladies what valor is to heroes, both are innate.

"But to the guests. Among the *creme de la creme* were the Ladies Sophia and Pasqualine de Metternich, the first dressed as a *vivandiere* of Turcos, the other as a *cocodette* of the day. Mad'lle Sophie, the sutler, made many conquests by her *desinvolture;* her sister killed many *cocodes* by her gracious way of making her long train whirl about, by her weeping-willow attitudes, by her dexterity in manipulating her microscopic fan.

"The stars of less magnitude were Mad'lle d'Albuiera, metamorphosed into a white puss; Vandal into a letter-carrier, Marie de Verdiere into a hussar, Janvier de la Mothe into Diana the huntress, Dolfus into an Irish bride, De Berkeim into a gipsy, Boitelle into Margheritta, Espinasse into a shepherdess, Nunez into the maternal diamond casket worth forty thousand pounds, etc.

"As to the cavaliers, there were the young Prince Murat as harlequin; Godfrey de la Tour d'Auvergne as a Castilian muleteer; Louis Conneau as a page; Gaston de Frezales as a toreador; Pierre de Bourgoing as a hussar of the first republic, etc.

"The musicians wore pink dominos.

"After several hours of dancing, polkaing, galloping, and cotillioning, there was an interlude, during which the real Fanfan Benoiton, the baby of the *Fast Family*, who knows how to pick his father's patent-lock chest at the great jubilation of the clever financier, recited a *pochade* quite above his understanding, albeit with so much *entrain* and intellect that he was encored.

"Master V—— was so much enraptured with Fanfan that he ran a galop *echevele* with him. Fanfan, eight years old, is the son of an actor, and played some two hundred times in the *Benoiton Family*. Master V——, two years younger, knew that so well that he said to his friends, 'Do not tell

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Presbyterian Reconciliation.

From the Tribune.

The attempt of the Old and the New School Presbyterians to heal their long existing differences, and to cooperate together on common principles of observance and action, is one of the most interesting indications of a tendency that shows itself in all the sects. Such attempts are likely to be successful in proportion as the differences are superficial, or the conditions of reconciliation are radical. If the differences are radical and the unities superficial, the effort does not promise an equally satisfactory result. Ever since the Reformation loosed the human mind from thraldom, two parties have appeared, and more or less visibly divided every religious sect. Some wished more form, others less; some construed the dogmas literally, others interpreted them freely; some attached more, others less, significance to the sacraments and rites; some exacted rigid compliance with denominational usage in matters of church administration; others deemed such things of small moment, and were quite willing to sacrifice them to ends which they regarded as being more vital. The differences were substantially of the same kind everywhere, and were due to the same causes. Sometimes they struck in, and sometimes they lay loosely on the surface. Every sect has or has had its Old and its New Schools. The great sects, like the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Presbyterians, and the small sects, like the Universalists and Unitarians, the Swedenborgians and the Quakers. As a general thing, the more radical the sect, the more radical is the difference; the more conservative the sect, the more radical the agreement.

The Presbyterian Church has a very noble record, and a very ancient one. In social and civil revolutions, as well as in religious, it has played a distinguished part. It has given powerful and famous men to the company of preachers and reformers. Lofty in faith, uncompromising in doctrine, firm in discipline, austere in morals, well knit in organization, in administration vigorous, in spirit earnest and devout, it has done well its part in fostering at once religious zeal and political liberty. But even the Presbyterian Church could not escape from the disintegrating movement of thought and feeling. The marks of old dissensions are visible all over its body. Emigrants from Scotland and the north of Ireland brought Presbyterianism to the American Colonies so early as 1690, and before the end of the century several churches were established in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. By 1716, four Presbyteries had been instituted, and a synod formed. So long as the members were mainly Scotch, and Irish, and Puritan, the severe integrity of the body was preserved; but foreign elements poured in; Frenchmen and Welshmen, Dutch and Swiss, brought their native and acquired peculiarities; opinions began to conflict, not so much on points of faith, whether spiritual or theological, as on points of discipline and observance, the education of ministers, the mode of testing their fitness to preach and administer the sacraments, the rules to be respected in their ordination, the binding nature of this or that regulation in the form of worship. To trace the course of these disagreements would be impossible here. They broke out again and again with great violence, the more rigid party usually prevailing, but the party favoring greater liberty gaining incidental advantages. The ordination of Mr. John Rowland, in 1738, by the New Brunswick Presbytery, in defiance of the decree of the Synod prescribing a special feature in the examination of a candidate, furnished one occasion for dissension. Whitefield's visit to America divided the sympathies of the two parties in the Church; the stricter disapproving of the irregularities of his procedure, the laxer warming into enthusiasm in his favor.

The Synod was broken in two in 1741, the Old School or conservatives making Philadelphia their stronghold; the New School taking up their headquarters in New York. This breach was healed in 1758, the independents holding out the olive branch. During the period of separation, the New School had gained in number and influence over the Old, but both were strong. The reconciliation lasted till towards 1830, a period of about seventy years. The organization of the Presbyteries and Synods was perfected in that time. The rules of practice and standards of government were revised, rearranged, and published; the order of discipline and worship was prescribed and fixed. The Westminster Confession of Faith was sanctioned, with slight modifications. The catechisms were readopted almost precisely as they were before. The basis of harmony was substantially the stout old Scotch Presbyterianism, rounded away a little to adapt it to the United States.

But the troublesome spirit was not dead. The Strict Constructionists and the Liberal Constructionists existed, and whenever the old questions came up the old controversy came up with them. In 1837, the body fell asunder again; the bonds of union, after a severe strain, gave way at the same old weak spot. The ordination clause and four Synods, those of Genesee, Geneva, Utica, and the Western Reserve, were set apart from the rest. The schism between the Old School and the New School, as we know them, occurred a generation ago. For the last thirty years, the Presbyterian Church has consisted of two distinct bodies, wholly independent of each other as to government and administration. Both increased in wealth and influence. Both had Synods, Presbyteries, ministers, churches, and communicants. Both supported foreign and domestic missions, Boards of Education, Publishing Committees, Church Building Committees, and all the appliances for doing Evangelical work. The Old School, in 1860, had six, the New School had five Theological Seminaries. Judging by exterior signs, the number of Synods, Presbyteries, churches, ministers, students, professors, and communicants, and the amount of money raised annually, and the extent of work accounted for, the power of the Old School preponderates over the New.

If it were not that disputes are apt to be bitter in proportion as the subject of them is trifling, it would excite surprise that the work of reunion between the wings of so powerful an organization should be thought difficult. The present arrangement is in the most competent hands. Two Committees, each representing one of the General Assemblies, have charge of the details. These Committees are composed of able, devout, and conscientious men. The spirit, on both sides, has been sweet and friendly. The terms seem to be fair. The reunion of two independent bodies on equal terms is the end contemplated. If the tendency throughout Protestant Christendom be, as many say it is, towards unity, in this case it ought to show its power. The resistance to be overcome is less than it would be in any other denomination. The unities are fundamental. The diversities are superficial. There is a common parentage, a common history, a common share in great traditions, and in the renown of great men. Spirit and aims are essentially the same.

The work to be done is the same; the instrumentalities for doing it are the same. The Articles of Belief are unassailed; the Creed is one for all, the catechism, the ordinance, the symbol. Both parties use the same weapons to keep at bay or defeat the same foes. Both have at heart the same interests—intellectual, spiritual, social. There is no political breach, for both profess the ancient loyalty to republican government, and to the cause of personal liberty. The grounds of difference were never very deep, never touched the sphere of vital religion. The occasions of dispute have passed by, and the questions in dispute have, some of them, probably become obsolete. At all events, the Committee, in their report, say they have.

We shall watch, therefore, with more than usual interest this new negotiation. The results of it will show, better than anything else can, how much truth there is in the belief that the prevailing disposition among Protestant sects is towards unity. We shall see to what extent vital considerations prevail over incidental ones—how much stronger faith is than feeling, principle than passion, the law of attraction, which draws men and communities together to a common centre for a common purpose, than the law of repulsion, which multiplies the sects. Should the attempt succeed, it will hardly predict success to other attempts made at greater disadvantage. Should it fail, it will demonstrate the fact that individualism has not done its work by a great deal, but must run itself out much further before its recoil comes.

Cotton Production.

From the Herald.

We recently published an interesting account from the *Times*, of India, of the cotton crop in a portion of the British East Indian empire. From this we learn that England has been making extraordinary efforts both to increase the production and to improve the quality of this most valuable article. These efforts have been successful, too, in increasing the production; for it is estimated that over a hundred and twenty-five per cent. more will be produced in the Bombay presidency this year than in the year before, without taking into account the increasing production in the provinces of Berar and other parts of India. The yield of clean cotton is nearly three hundred thousand bales, reckoning, as we do, four hundred pounds to the bale, in the Northern division of the presidency alone, for the year 1866-7. Where thirty pounds an acre only were formerly raised, seventy pounds are now obtained through improved cultivation and better seed. But the report of the Cotton Commissioner states that the efforts to acclimatize the Sea Island, New Orleans, Peruvian, Egyptian, and Dharwan cotton, have all failed, as compared with the native Hingunghat and Berar. The Commissioner says that cotton production has already gained such a position in India as will enable it to bear the full force of commercial depression, and the lower prices that must come. He has "no doubt that well directed means and energy will prove as successful in the long run" as they were in the Southern States of America.

While we need not be alarmed at these efforts of the British to compete with us in the production of cotton, and to make themselves independent of us for this prime article of manufacture and commerce, it will be well to compare the shortsighted and injurious legislation of our stupid Congress in checking the cultivation, with their liberal and far-seeing policy in stimulating it. Our war, in cutting off that supply of American cotton from England upon which she had mainly depended, has been the chief cause of the attempts to produce it elsewhere, so as to make her independent of this country. She had, however, for years before the war been looking for new cotton-producing regions, and stimulated the cultivation wherever there was a prospect of success. Millions of pounds sterling have been spent in these efforts. British statesmen are farseeing, and do not let the petty prejudices of party politics or faction interfere whenever national interests are in question. See how different has been the conduct of our Congress in taxing the production of cotton at a time when it needed all the encouragement possible. The cotton States had been desolated by war; their labor disorganized; their capital gone; their machinery and implements of industry worn out; their plantations in many parts unprotected from river overflows—yet, with all these and other obstacles and drawbacks, Congress laid a heavy tax on the production. We put a check upon the growth of an article more valuable to the republic many times over than all the gold and silver of all the mines in the country. To this article we had to look chiefly for paying the balance of trade against us abroad, for paying the gold interest on the national debt held in foreign countries, and for keeping specie at home. Nothing would promote the general prosperity and commerce of the country, or bring us to specie payments sooner, than large crops of cotton; yet our sapient legislators have burdened and checked the production. We know of nothing in the history of legislation more shortsighted and stupid.

Still, as we said, we need not be alarmed, with all these depressing circumstances, that the cotton trade will pass from us, or that England can successfully compete with us in the production of the material. Nature, and not man, has decided this matter. The Cotton Commissioner in India is in ecstacy because there they have increased the production from thirty pounds to seventy pounds the acre. We raise, from a fair average crop, four hundred pounds on an acre. Besides, the cotton of India is much inferior to ours. It is the short staple kind, not suited, without being mixed with ours, for the manufacture of the best materials. And they have failed to acclimatize the American varieties in India. Nor will England ever be able to do this, unless she can turn the Gulf Stream which sweeps along this continent to the coast of India or can find another such Gulf Stream with its climatic influences elsewhere. It is this wonderful and beneficent phenomenon of nature which gives us the necessary showers of rain alternately with the warm rays of a semi-tropical sun, that reaches a certain belt of our country, the great cotton-producing region of the world. This it is which brings to such profitable maturity that beautiful and valuable annual plant which clothes the world and covers the oceans with the sails of commerce. This is beyond the competition of British capital or British national pride. We have, in years before the war, produced over two hundred and fifty millions of gold dollars' worth of cotton annually; and if Congress does not ruin the South and the production of cotton, by its absurd and dangerous legislation, we may exceed that amount hereafter. The demand will be increasing continually, as civilization advances, and, in spite of what may be done in India and other cotton countries, we can always command the markets of the world.

The National Finances—The Evil and the Cure.

From the Times.

Whatever be the foundation of the rumors afloat in regard to a summer session of Congress, the pretext assigned is so obviously true that the project cannot be scouted as improbable. The condition of the national finances would justify much more anxiety than it has occasioned. It cannot be said to be unexpected, or as yet alarming, in any other sense than that of an inchoate danger. But the ascertained facts are a warning against over-confidence and indifference, and the prospect is gloomy enough to indicate the perils that are in store if remedies be not speedily applied. A widespread business depression, and industrial struggles which can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of poverty and suffering, would of themselves be causes of uneasiness. But when to these are added a taxation which paralyzes enterprise and deranges trade, and after all proves unequal to the Government expenditure, and a debt which, enormous as it is, bids fair to be increased, the case becomes a really bad one. It shows that the country is on the high road to embarrassment, and that nothing less than wise and vigorous statesmanship can save us from disaster.

Unfortunately, however, the political combination to whom the design of a summer session is attributed, is of a character that precludes the hope of remedial measures as a consequence of its success. The avowed purpose is to provide for expenditures already authorized, which the Treasury is unable to cover, and also to enact other money schemes before the political complexion of Congress be changed by the admission of Southern members. The Secretary has not in hand the means of consummating all the plans of Congress, and his discretionary power is too limited to be available to the extent required. Besides, soldier bounty schemes, and schemes for all imaginable forms of compensation, are features of the radical programme to which delay will probably be fatal. These schemes must be perfected before financial panic or disaster actually occur, or they will be utterly destroyed. No party would dare to champion them when the financial difficulties now experienced by the Treasury shall have ripened and burst upon the country.

Hence the reported desire of the radical leaders for a full attendance at Washington on the 5th of July is perfectly intelligible. But their success would only make bad worse. To furnish the means required for appropriations now ordered, and the vast schemes of waste and plunder which seem to be considered essential to the preservation of partisan power, but three methods are available. Taxation must be increased to a degree commensurate with the augmented wants of the Government; or more loans must be authorized, entailing taxation to pay the interest; or the currency must be further inflated to an amount proportionate to the contemplated expenditures. One or another of these courses must be pursued if the party leaders who favor a summer session carry their points.

But either of these methods will precipitate disaster, and render it more terrible. The present rate of taxation is more than the industry of the country can permanently sustain. Its weight is crushing; to add to it would be to bring all things to the ground. Again, more loans are for the time impracticable. The bonds in the market are with difficulty kept at their present prices, and the inevitable effect of further issues would be to force them below par. The strain upon the Government credit is quite as severe as it can bear, and all the resources at the command of the Treasury are needed to preserve public confidence unimpaired. The third course would be even more surely ruinous. Fresh issues of currency, now that the exigencies of war are over, would renew all the evils of inflation in their most intense form. More paper money would be equivalent both to increased taxation and the destruction of Government credit. It would entail upon industry all the burdens of one, and upon the country all the ruin of the other.

In truth, the three plans which alone afford the means of carrying out the radical policy are an exaggeration of the evils which now afflict the country. Debt, taxation, and an inflated currency—these are the chief sources of the depression which crushes enterprise and of the maladies which paralyze labor. What is wanted is a policy that shall comprehend these evils, and develop the remedies they severally need. It may not be possible by any specific to cure them completely and at once, but it is possible so to treat them that they shall show a gradual and positive improvement. The existing inflation of the currency, for instance, may not admit of immediate rectification, but a safe process of contraction is nevertheless possible, with a tendency all the time in favor of industry and trade. So with the taxation: it must continue heavy through another generation, be our statesmen wise as they may, but it may be simplified and reduced in a manner that will afford great relief, and at the same time lessen immensely the cost of collection. This at any rate is certain—it is possible to prevent the growth of taxation and the growth of debt, by firmly resisting all new schemes of expenditure, however plausible the pretenses on which they rest. And it is possible to put down all devices for fostering the inflation of the currency, whether the result be fatal to radical supremacy or not.

A dangerous mistake will be committed, however, if a mere negative policy be persisted in. It is not enough to say that there shall be no increase of governmental expenditure; provision must be made for reducing the present rates of expenditure. This may be most easily done, perhaps, in connection with the estimates of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau, which are maintained at a standard strangely at variance with old-fashioned ideas of peace establishments. The reconstruction of the South, involving as it will the termination of the military governments and Bureau system of protecting and helping the freedmen, will be a most efficacious measure of retrenchment. In that light alone it is of vast importance, considering the troubles which now hang over the Treasury and exhaust the pockets of the people.

Shirking the Responsibility of the Jeff. Davis Case—Nobody to Blame.

From the Herald.

Popular indignation at the connivance of officials and politicians in the case of Jeff. Davis, has excited already some squirming on the part of men who desire above all other things to stand well in the opinion of the people. The men justly chargeable with an act whose tendency is to make the American people ashamed of the war—whose assertion is that the war had no great basis of principle—these men are now startled through that natural sensitiveness that fills candidates with alarm whenever public opinion assumes forms threatening to their ambition. Chief Justice Chase is represented as suffering the pangs of disappointment over the escape of the great criminal. It is given out, as though warm from his judicial tongue, that he "was not in any way a party" to this wonderful consummation of the four years' slaughter. Nay, he is not only "not a party," but he is balked, fairly bamboozled of the greatest of *causes célèbres*, and by the unaccountable conduct of a legal lay figure. He "fully expected that the trial would take place, and that he himself would preside." He doubtless pictured his appearance in history on a greater occasion than ever called forth the wisdom of his illustrious predecessors. Imagine his chagrin at the loss of this chance.

Nothing more interesting has been taken from the remains of unburied Pompeii than a piece of the machinery which shows how the people were governed in the good old times. This piece of machinery is merely a metal goddess. Standing on high in the temple, with masses bowed to the earth in adoration, the goddess uttered, or seemed to utter, the decrees of a Justice inscrutable to the merely human wit of those simple, pleasant people. But the ruin has developed that the inscrutable wisdom of the gilded goddess came to her lips through so simple a contrivance as a tin tube, the nether end of which descended to a chamber in the lower depths of the temple. There sat the priest—the governor of that age—and through his tube spouted up such divinity, justice, or law as suited his personal prejudices or the little games of his party. How simple all this was, and how effective! What trouble it spared! Here is a noble instance of that splendid simplicity we laud in all the types of the antique. None of the turmoil of political savagery disturbed those masses; no knotty questions of right worried their happy days; no one made war but the rulers; that tin tube, the chap in the cellar, and the splendid piece of brass up above in the temple, solved all such difficulties with magnificent simplicity. Nearly two thousand years have apparently brought us around to the same place; for none can fail to see the similarity between that ancient machinery and the machinery operated in the Richmond Court—that temple of national justice.

There was the magnificent piece of brass on the bench, which settled the great case by utterances not his own; and there were the masses amazed by the tubular wisdom—bewildered into a partial appreciation of their own insignificance. But who was the fellow at the other end of the tube? This is likely to become the great dispute. It was supposed at the time in the court-room, by those who understood the machinery, that the man at the nether end of the tube was Chief Justice Chase; although, even so early as that, some faint attempt was made to relieve that gentleman in advance, as it were, and to cast the odium towards the President, who was suggested as responsible for the refusal to try, and for the failure to oppose the motion for bail—the President or the legal officers of the Government, Chandler and Evarts. Who was it? Chase denies it flatly. Are the tube and the avenue so much alike that the same man was at the other end of both? If Chase was ready and prepared to hear and determine, how was it that the Government prosecutors were not ready to go on? If Chase was ready too, how is it we are told that the case could not have been tried without "packing a jury?" This is one of the inadvertent utterances of Greeley, though it is noticeable that Greeley quietly edges towards the doorways of discussion when the subject comes up—Who is responsible?

In the lame explanations and attempted extenuations of their conduct thus far put forth, the Republican workers of the oracle have emulated Barnum. Barnum crowned all his humbuggeries by rushing into print with a volume that explained his cheats, and was, of course, based upon an acknowledgment of them. It is the same with these self-accusing explanations, and the result must be the same. Just as Barnum was repudiated in Connecticut, as a man whose trickeries rendered it impossible to repose any confidence in him, so these party tricksters will be repudiated by the grand undivided voice of the nation. That must be the result for all, unless the outrageous proceeding can be definitely fixed upon some one.

Why Are the Negroes Uneasy?

From the World.

In most of the Southern cities the negro mind is in a state of suppressed insurrection. At Richmond the United States troops have been for the last eight or nine days kept encamped within the city limits to overawe the negroes, and Judge Underwood has found it necessary to warn them that if they proceed with their projected riots cannon will be planted to sweep the streets. In New Orleans General Mower, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has, within the last few days, found it necessary to issue a circular addressed to the negroes, warning them of the fatal consequences of turbulence and excesses. "The eyes of your friends at the North," he says, "who fought for your freedom, are also fixed upon you, and I counsel you not to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess. Be patient. Submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will gain friends. If you are turbulent, if you are disrespectful to lawful authority, if you are the guilty cause of bloodshed, the people of the whole North will turn against you. Your only friends will desert you, and you may lose those rights which it cost the country so much to gain for you."

Such warnings and exhortations prove the existence of a turbulent and mutinous spirit among the negroes, as conclusively as frequent visits and prescriptions by the doctor prove the sickness of his patients. This dangerous spirit is due in great part to the activity of political emissaries and incendiaries; but their efforts to stir up mutiny are favored by the destitute circumstances of the negroes. The attempts to rescue the negro vote from the control of the white residents can succeed only by convincing the negroes that the whites do not desire their prosperity. It is the chief business of the radical emissaries to fill the negro mind with jealousy and hatred, for it is only by this means that they can expect to control the negro vote. The insolent and mutinous spirit which prevails among the negroes of the chief Southern cities shows how successful are their operations, even in this early and incipient stage.

These incendiary efforts to produce discontent are favored by the hard condition of the Southern laborers. The majority of the freedmen feel that emancipation has not yet been to them a blessing. The Republicans are aware that it has not, and therefore find it prudent to appeal rather to the expectations of the freedmen than to their gratitude. They hold out to them the idea that the fruits of their freedom are yet to be reaped; that the prosperity which their freedom ought to bring them is obstructed by the whites; and that they will never be really happy until they elect their rulers by their own votes. That they are not yet much better off for being free is what they feel to be painfully true, and nobody has correctly explained to them the reasons. Instead of abandoning them to the delusive teachings of radical demagogues, their white neighbors should take unwearied pains to lay open to them the real causes of their depressed and unhappy condition.

The attention of the freedmen should be called to the fact that the white laboring population of the North is also discontented and unprosperous, everywhere complaining of the insufficiency of their wages, of the dearness of living, and of the hard, griping spirit of their employers. The negroes should be made to perceive that their condition is not exceptional as compared with other laborers in other parts of the country, and that as Northern workmen are everywhere depressed notwithstanding their life-long enjoyment of political equality, and the voting of a majority of them with the Republican party, their straitened circumstances depend on causes which Republicanism cannot remove. Free voting does not relieve the distress of the Northern laborers, although they have always possessed the privilege. Voting with the Republican party does not help them, although that party has long been in a majority everywhere in the North. If radical State Governments could lift the laboring people out of poverty, the Northern laborers ought, by this time, to be very prosperous and contented; instead of which we see them but a few shades better off than the dissatisfied laborers of the South.

The distress of the negroes depends upon the same causes which impoverish the whole laboring population of the country. The evil bears somewhat more heavily upon the freedmen for several reasons, most of which are, when explained, quite level to their apprehension. In the first place, they have not had the same long discipline in provident self-reliance as the Northern laborers, and therefore are at a disadvantage similar to that of mechanics who have not fully learned their trade. In the next place, the South was so completely impoverished and prostrated by the war, that its prosperity but slowly revives, and its natural progress towards revival is obstructed and retarded by its unsettled political condition, which prevents the influx of Northern capital to set the wheels of industry in motion and give remunerative employment to labor. If the North had been as completely exhausted by the war as the South, there would be little to choose in the condition of laborers in the two sections. Bad harvests and famine have co-operated with political causes to retard the recuperation of the South from the impoverishing consequences of the war.

The army of Republican stump-orators who are about to be sent into the South will not have the honesty to tell the negroes that their freedom has brought them so little advantage, because the Republican party has banished gold and silver money from the country; because the Republican party lays enormous taxes on everything that the laborer eats, drinks, or wears; because the Republican party keeps up a great standing army in time of peace, to be supported out of the earnings of labor; because the Republican party has discriminated against their section by a tax of three cents a pound on cotton, thus diminishing the fund out of which the plantation laborers are paid. Instead of honestly telling the freedmen these plain truths, and informing them that the Northern freemen groan under the same calamities, the Republican emissaries and incendiaries tell them that the reason why freedom has not materially bettered their condition is, that the Republican party is not yet in possession of the Southern State Governments.

Any intelligent negro could, by a little instruction, be put in a position to retort upon these incendiary orators, "Physicians, heal yourselves." If voting the Republican ticket and being in a majority will cure such evils in the South, why are they not cured in the North? Making all allowance for the fact that the freedmen commenced in absolute destitution, without a hut, or a piece of furniture, or a rag of clothing, or a peck of corn, or an implement of industry which they could call their own, without a dollar in any savings-bank or any experience in providing for a family; making allowance also for the fact that they were turned out thus penniless to seek their subsistence in a region blasted and desolated by war, their condition is as prosperous and hopeful as the corresponding white classes in the Northern States. The only way political action can bring relief to either, is by putting the National Government into hands that will be as saving as the Republican party has been prodigal; into hands that will disband the army, reduce the taxes, reform the currency, and thus leave to the laborers of all sections a larger portion of their honest earnings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

5 16 1m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 13 11t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 434 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

5 21 tuthat10t

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 2 2tsrp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. F. JORDAN, Chairman.

5 20 31t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 3 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC.

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

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ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 230 AND 232 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose o Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE ODD FELLOWS' RECEPTION OF THEIR GRAND SIRE.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which commenced its annual spring session on Tuesday, was honored yesterday by the presence of James P. Sanders, the most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States. That officer visited the jurisdiction in answer to its especial invitation. He was received in this city on Tuesday afternoon. Francis M. Rea, John B. Springer, Samuel N. Foster, John Harland, Smith Skinner, William Morslander, Washington Reifsnyder, John W. Stokes, and John S. Heiss, in conjunction with the officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Master George Fling, Grand Secretary William Curtis, and Grand Treasurer M. Richards Muckle, received the Grand Sire on behalf of the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows. Quarters were provided for him at the Continental Hotel, and yesterday afternoon he was conducted to the Grand Lodge, where he was introduced and received by the representatives present.

Early in the evening a more social reception was given at the National Guards' Hall. There were four tables arranged parallel in the banqueting room, with officers' tables at the head. At the head of the principal table sat Richard Watson, of Doylestown, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The other tables were presided over by Maurice Finn, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment; George Fling, Past Grand Master; Elias Wildman, Past Grand Master; and John B. Springer, Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment. By the side of Grand Master Watson were Grand Sire Sanders and Past Grand Master Lamberton, of Pennsylvania. Seated at the same table were Representatives Miller and Douglass, of New Jersey; Representative Todd, of Tennessee; Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania; John W. Stokes, Past Grand Master, and Past Grand Master Washburn; Henry Simons, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania; Henry W. Surriner, Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge; Grand Senior Deputy Grand Master Long; Grand Treasurer Muckle, and a number of other eminent members of the Order.

Representatives from six hundred lodges, covering a membership of sixty thousand, participated in the reception. The occasion was one a parallel for which was never seen in this city. When the entertainment was at its height, there were nearly six hundred representatives seated at the tables. The cloth was cleared at an early hour, and other features introduced.

Grand Master Watson opened the ball for the social entertainment by announcing the first toast. It was:—

"The Grand Lodge of the United States."

To this Grand Sire Sanders responded:—Greeted with enthusiastic applause, he thanked the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the warm reception which he, as the representative of the sovereign authority of the Union, had received. He referred to the work of the Order in the States and Territories. Looking around at the great body assembled around the board, he asked, Whence came they? Within his memory there were not as many members in the Order in Pennsylvania as were then seated before him. The grain of mustard-seed, sown in faith and charity, had grown to a mighty tree. The handful of men who founded the Order in the city of Baltimore have increased over 200,000. And when the war ended, and the Grand Lodge of the United States met, representatives were present from every State and Territory in the Union. (Wild applause.) There was no need of reconstruction for the Order of Odd Fellows. (Renewed applause.) When the war raged, and the Southern jurisdictions were removed from the Union, their seats were not declared vacant in the Grand Lodge, but were left for the missing representatives whenever they chose to return to their mother Grand Lodge. (Great applause.)

In every town and hamlet the increase of Odd-Fellowship is marked. From East to West, from North to South, the work spreads, binding men together in one great brotherhood, and knitting in fraternity and love the great masses of the people of the Union. Where will this work stop? Only when the Order of Odd-Fellowship has unfolded its banners wide over the world, and all mankind are knit in the bonds of universal brotherhood.

Grand Sire Sanders then gave as a toast—"The Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania; bright jewels in the crown of Odd-Fellowship—may their lustre never be dimmed, but may they grow together brighter and brighter unto the perfect day."

Grand Master Watson responded for the Grand Lodge. Around the social board, he said, were the representatives of the lodges of this State, the officers, the captains of hundreds and fifties, who are moving on in the great duties of Odd Fellowship. They are live Odd Fellows. (Applause.) They are able-bodied and willing, ready to do any duty which Odd Fellowship enjoins, as they are to step to the table and take their rations. (Great laughter.) Pennsylvania, the Grand Master said, was indeed a bright star in the Order of Odd Fellowship. Remembering its sixty thousand members, he would claim that the State was rather the chief planet of the great system. (Renewed laughter.)

Grand Master Watson offered the second regular toast, "Our Sister Grand Lodges."

Representative Todd, of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, replied. He said that in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States are forty-seven or forty-eight Grand Lodges. Their components are men whose eminence and rank in other stations in life have attested the worth of Odd Fellowship. The origin of the Order was humble, but God always chooses the weak and feeble things of the earth to confound the mighty. From the little band who met in Baltimore forty years ago, has grown the mighty army whose banner is charity and whose mission is love.

The Grand Sire said that the Grand Lodge of the United States needed no reconstruction. We reconstruct ourselves. (Applause.) With the same harmony that marked the union of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the Union, the whole Order moves on to-day. So will it move until the march ends in the Grand Lodge in Heaven.

To the third toast—"Our Sister Grand Encampments"—Representative Miller, of New Jersey, replied, and the other toasts followed.

4. The memory of Thomas Wildey. Drank in silence.

5. Odd Fellowship—Its benign influences are felt and acknowledged in the marble mansion and in the lowly cottage.

Replied to by the Past Grand Master R. A. Lamberton.

6. The Jewels of our Order—The Roman mother proudly pointed to her sons, we to the widows and orphans of our departed brothers.

Replied to by Rev. Mr. Washburn.

7. The Fathers of our Order—May they long be spared to cheer us by their presence and guide us by their counsel.

Replied to by Past Grand George Bertram.

8. Subordinate Lodges everywhere—May their membership increase, and their benevolent deeds multiply.

Replied to by William H. Trenick, Past Grand Patriarch.

9. The young members of our order. May they appreciate the beauties of Odd Fellowship, and be governed by its precepts.

To this M. Richards Muckle, Grand Treasurer, replied.

This completed the regular toasts, but volunteer sentiments followed, and in many cases the best given were some at the last of the feast. This was specially so when Past Grand Master Fling spoke. Among the others who addressed the Grand Lodge were John W. Stokes, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States; District Deputy Grand Master Zell, of Reading; Past Grand Patriarch Rea, and Grand Treasurer Henry Simons. The entertainment closed at a late hour.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—William Rein, a colored man, residing in St. Mary street, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital late on Tuesday night, with four frightful stabs in the head, which were said to have been inflicted by a woman with whom Rein was living, the result of a quarrel.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Last evening a meeting, having in view the furtherance of the mission cause of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held at St. Andrew's Church, on Eighth street, above Spruce. Addresses were delivered upon the condition of the missions throughout the country. From the eighth annual report of the Board of Missions of this Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which will be made to the Convention now in session, we learn that the sessions of the Board during the past year were characterized by even more than ordinary interest. The attendance has been large, the meetings often protracted, and the whole missionary work and plans for its prosecution thoroughly discussed. Agreeably to a recommendation of the Convention, the Board sought without delay to send into the vast and uncared-for portions of the Diocese itinerant Evangelists, both to explore and to preach the Word.

During the year three of the stations of the Board have become self-supporting:—1st, Grace Church, Allentown, long fostered by the care of the Rev. Mr. Potter, under whom it was organized about four years since. A beautiful church and a flourishing congregation testify to the success of his labors. 2d, St. Paul's Church, White Haven. This mission was under the care of the Rev. Peter Russell until a few months ago, when it was transferred to the charge of the Rev. Mr. Coleman, of Mauch Chunk. It is reported in a most flourishing condition. The average attendance at church is as large as in any Episcopal church in the whole Lehigh region. 3d, St. James' Church, Eckley. The parish is, and has been for many years, under the care of Rev. Peter Russell.

The Board reports also that during the year seven new points have been occupied. In Schuylkill county, Ashland, Pine Grove, and Tremont; in Tioga county, Morris Run and Fall Brook; in Chester county, West Vincent; in Clinton county, Renovo; in Lehigh county, Allentown Furnace; and in Montgomery county, Gwynedd.

In closing this account of its labors the Board pledges itself to work quite up to the measure of pecuniary ability which the Church by its contributions gives it.

NOMINATIONS.—The Republican members of Councils met yesterday and made the following caucus nominations:—

For Police Magistrates.—First District—Charles Mink. Second District—Joseph C. Tittermary. Third District—Andrew Morrow. Fourth District—Louis Godbou. Fifth District—John Swift. Sixth District—Samuel P. Jones. Seventh District—William S. Toland. Eighth District—Jacob R. Massey. Ninth District—Charles E. Pancoast. Tenth District—Adam Shoemaker. Eleventh District—William R. Heins. Twelfth District—Edward S. Fitch. Thirteenth District—O. L. Ramsdell. Fourteenth District—Jacob Good. Fifteenth District—Thomas J. Holme. Sixteenth District—Joseph S. Maul. Seventeenth District—Jesse Bonsall. Eighteenth District—Charles Senix.

For Port Wardens—Francis Cope, John R. Penrose, James Barrett, Jr., Jacob Walker, G.B. Kerloot, George T. Thorn, George Stockham, John Byerly.

For Trustees of the Northern Liberties' Gas Works—Jacob Naylor, Isaac A. Sheppard.

Board of Health—Charles Barrett.

For Guardians of the Poor—Nelson J. Nickerson (by Common Council).

City Ice Boat—William Cummings.

Directors of Girard College—George Truman, Thornton Conrow, James Boswell.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John F. Baker, engineer of an oil-cloth factory near Beverly, was killed yesterday near that town by jumping or falling from the 10 o'clock A. M. train. The deceased was about twenty-six years old, and belonged to Salem, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was well filled again, last evening, to witness Mrs. Lander's masterly impersonation of "The Virgin Queen," in the new play of *Elizabeth*. Mrs. Lander and the members of her troupe were frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause, and Mrs. Lander has been generally awarded the title of "Queen of the American Tragic Stage." *Elizabeth* will be presented again this evening. No one should fail to see Mrs. Lander in her great *rôle*.

On Saturday afternoon first *Elizabeth* matinee.

GERMAN OPERA.—*La Dame Blanche* was rendered last night to a crowded and fashionable audience, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, and elicited much applause. The three great *prime donne* of the evening, Frederici, Rotter, and Johannsen, sang and acted admirably, and with great force and effect. Weinlich and Steinecke were excellent, and Habelman sang with unusual excellence and suavity. His "Robin Adair" romanza, in the fourth act, was vociferously applauded and repeated for the *encore*. General Meade and lady were present last evening.

To-night, Meyerbeer's master work, *Robert le Diable*, will be presented, with M'me Nathalie Seelig, Jonannsen, Himmer, and Weinlich in the cast.

On Saturday afternoon, only *Faust* matinee. Hermann as "Mephistopheles."

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN, *en route* for New York, will give a single representation of *Eas Lynne* at the Walnut Street Theatre this evening.

MR. DAN BRYANT, at the Arch, continues his new play called the *Bells of Shandon*, which has been quite successful.

To-morrow night, for the benefit of Mr. Bryant, two stars will be in conjunction—Brougham and Bryant, when flashes of fun may be looked for all the evening.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, has fallen among friends in Philadelphia. Last night about fifteen hundred persons crowded into Concert Hall to witness his wonderful illusions called "The Floating Head" and the "Devil's Hat." Matinee on Saturday.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4:27 MOON RISES....11:09
SUN SETS....7:17 HIGH WATER....4:47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	May 4
C of Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Europe	Havre	New York	May 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

New York	New York	Bremen	May 23
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atlanta	New York	London	May 25
C of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	May 25
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 25
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
C of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May —
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 23
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 23
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Arizona, Conant, Cork, for orders, P. Wright Sons.
Schr Mosse, Grousbeck, Montreal, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr U. F. Potter, Whipple, Montreal, do.
Schr Harmony, Whipple, Montreal, do.
Schr Orb, Williams, Montreal, do.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Charleston, do.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, do.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, New Bedford, Van Dusen, Lockman & Co.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, do.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, Boston, J.R. Tomlinson.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Fall River, Rommell & Bro.
Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, Washington, Tyler&Co.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Vansant, Portland, do.
Schr Triumph, Chester, Bristol, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, do.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr Owen Jones, Beebee, Boston, L. Audenried&Co.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Norwich, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyles, Georgetown, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr S. J. Fort, Fort, Providence, Quintard, Ward&Co.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Lynn, Sawyer & Co.
Schr Two Marys, Willetts, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, Captain.
Schr M. Kinnie, Parsons, Providence, Captain.
Str F. Franklin, Person, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester Jones, New York, W. Clyde & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, Captain.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. barque Aurora, Norberg, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig A. West, Paine, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Isabel Berman, Curtis, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Arthur Simpson, Churn, from Fall River, with fish to captain.
Schr Richard Borden, Borden, from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Middletown, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Congress, Hughes, 10 days from Portsmouth, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Evans, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Mosse, Grousbeck, from New York.
Schr U. F. Potter, Whipple, from New York.
Schr Orb, Williams, from New York.
Schr Harmony, Whipple, from New York.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from New York.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr A. Bees, Bearse, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Roxbury.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Portsmouth.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Salem.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Vansant, from Salem.
Schr S. J. Fort, Fort, from Providence.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from New Bedford.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Cambridge.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, from Alexandria.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Beverly.
Steamer Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark.
Steamer Delaware, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 8th inst.
Ship Tamerlane, Curtis, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off Dungeness 8th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston and Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.
Barque Onni, Dannevig, hence for Tralee, sailed from Queenstown 7th inst.
Barque Anna, Hopner, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 8th inst.
Brig Charlotte, Stupell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 18th inst.
Brig W. R. Sawyer, Ray, hence, at Portland 21st inst.
Schrs Daniel Mershon, Ayres, and R. K. Vaughan, Howell, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Swain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.
Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, hence, at East Greenwich 19th inst.
Schr Till, Crosby, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Beimes' Hole 17th inst., and sailed next day.
Schrs Pearl, Brown, and Star, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 19th inst.
Schrs Trade Wind, Hoffman, and Mary Anna, Adams, hence, at New London 19th inst.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 19th inst.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.
Schrs R. Farnum, Brewer; W. Wallace, Scull; and E. Westbrook, Littlejohn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 16th inst.
Schr W. C. Atwood, Glover, hence, at Providence 20th inst.
Schrs H. W. Godfrey, Sears; M. Riley, Riley; Mary Standish, Sears; Ploughboy, Hallett; and S. L. Cady, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.
Schrs Star, Crowell; Restless, Baxter; and Pearl, Brown, from Boston; R. E. Pecker, Sherman, from Portsmouth; and S. H. Cady, Crowell, from Salem, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 20th inst.
Schr Mary Ann Bell, Gillet, hence, at Norfolk 20th instant.
Schr Volant, Danberger, from Roanoke Island, N. C. for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, hence, at Boston 21st instant.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 17th instant.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, hence, for Savannah, was passed 19th inst. 20 miles SW. from Cape Lookout.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, hence, at Newbern 16th instant.
Schr Julia Delaney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 18th inst.
Schr J. May, Neal, hence, at Portland 21st inst.
Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 21st inst.
Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.
Schr R. S. Warren, Pickering, from Beverly for Philadelphia, at Newport 18th inst.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 28, 1862; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
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Quarts in bottle....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11ths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg; and as an inducement to patriotic citizens of country to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to

J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,00
2	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	15,00
3	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,00
4	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,00
5	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,00
6	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,00
7	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,50
8	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
9	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,00
10	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,00
11	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
12	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Earrings	3,50
13	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,00
14	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,00
15	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,00
16	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,00
17	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,50
18	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,50
19	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,50
20	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,00
21	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
23	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,000
24	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby half hoop Ring	800
36	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	250
53	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
259 to 3000	Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 20 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter,
No. 294 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

All orders for Certificates must be addressed to

J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
5 15 Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
5 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1251 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. 12 6
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MRS. LANDER.
CHOICE FRONT SEATS
IN
PARQUEITE CIRCLE AND BALCONY,
To be had at the BOOK STAND,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 5 20 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

THE ACADEMY CROWDED!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

A PERFECT OVATION TO NATIVE TALENT

A GREAT REVIVAL OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.

STANDING ROOM ONLY ON THE OPENING NIGHT.

MRS. F. W. LANDER,

FORMERLY MISS JEAN DAVENPORT,

pronounced by the press and the public to be the most finished and accomplished artiste on the American stage, in her great classic and historic *rôle* of

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

TO-NIGHT,

AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock.

No performance on Saturday night.
To avoid the crowd at the doors, secure your seats during the day.
The Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, also at the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance at either place for any one of the performances, and also at the Box Office in the evening.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.
Doors open at quarter past 7.
Overture at precisely 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MR. HOOD'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS as ZERLINA.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN as FRA DIAVOLO.
(His first appearance in English Opera.)
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as BEPPO.
Mr. E. SEGUIN as LORD ALLCASH.

[5 22tf

Reserved Seats....One Dollar
Family Circle....50 cents
Amphitheatre....25 cents
To be obtained at the Academy of Music to-day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
embracing the GREATEST NUMBER OF SOLO ARTISTS, and the
MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION
before the public.
Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in five acts, entitled
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Princess Isabella....M'me BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Alice....M'me NATHALIE SEELIG
Robert....FRANZ HIMMER
Bertram....JOSEPH WEINLICH
Raimbault....PIERRE BERNARD
Alberti....ALPHONSE URGHS
Theresa....Mad'lle R RUGER
Knights, Courtiers, Nuns, etc. etc.
NOTICE.—In order to give proper rehearsals for MASANIELLO, the Management are reluctantly compelled to postpone its representation until THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, on which date it will positively be produced.
FRIDAY.....THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
SATURDAY.....WILLIAM TELL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
ONLY FAUST MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, same as at evening.
JUNE 3—CENDRILLON,
by the Dramatic Company.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission....50 cents
Orchestra....One Dollar
Reserved D

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

Contents of The Evening Telegraph.

On our inside pages to-day will be found the following articles:—

The reception of the Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

American comedians—an interesting sketch.

Editorials from six of the leading journals of New York.

Interesting local matters, amusement notices, etc. etc.

On our outside pages, this afternoon, will be found important letters from Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, and General Benjamin F. Butler.

"Sunshine:" Dr. A. A. Willitt's great lecture last night.

Important news from Europe.

The Derby races.

The great boat race at Pittsburg.

Details of the wreck of the Santiago de Cuba.

Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, African M. E. Conference, etc.

Mr. Greeley and the New York Union League Club.

MR. GREELEY has returned a very appropriate answer to an impudent summons from the "New York Union League Club," to appear before it and explain why he went bail for Jeff. Davis. It will be found in full on our first page. The Club will come off second best in this contest, for it is not only stepping outside of its proper province of action, but it is also attacking an antagonist who has the public ear, and who, despite the outburst of cheap indignation which his personal enemies are just now indulging in, has the confidence of the great mass of men of all parties. Mr. Greeley's going bail for Jeff. Davis was not a political act, and the "Club" had no more right to inquire into it than it would have to ask him what kind of bread he eats for breakfast. The "Union League Club of New York" will find that Mr. Greeley can get along without it much easier than the Club can without him. Its course is foolish and reprehensible to the last degree.

We confess we have no sort of sympathy with the hullabaloo that has been raised over Mr. Greeley's course in this matter. The Government has had two years in which to prepare for Jeff. Davis' trial, when it did not need two days. It is as well prepared to try him to-day as it ever will be. There is no good reason why the trial should not go on. There is no question of *fact* to be settled by it. Everybody knows the facts in the case, and his conviction or acquittal would not change the public knowledge of those facts in the least. Why, then, has the Government refused to try this man? As long as he was held a prisoner, asking vainly to be tried, he became a *quasi* martyr. He and his friends could constantly point to the direct and palpable violation of the Constitution, which says that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial," etc. Instead of standing before the country as a great criminal, he was fast becoming a popular martyr to a continued breach of the organic law. Nothing could have had a worse effect than to keep him in that position. The proper way was to have tried him long ago. At the time of his original arrest, he might have been tried by a military commission, and the public would have sanctioned it; but not now. But if the Government was not going to try him—if the only alternative was between his longer imprisonment without trial and his release on bail, we say that it was far better to admit him to bail. And, in this view of the case, if Horace Greeley thought fit to go upon the bail-bond, it was his own business, with which no political "Club" has any right to interfere.

Mr. Greeley is consistent. From the day of the overthrow of the Rebellion, he has maintained the doctrine of unlimited clemency towards those who took part in it. At the same time, he has advocated the fullest enforcement of the great principles of freedom which triumphed in the war; while very many of those who are now barking at his heels, have tried by all possible means to reinstate the Rebels in full political power in the Union.

Mr. Greely shows that in all his long warfare against the South he has acted only from the inspiration of great principles. Maligned by the Southerners as no other public man of our day, not even Phillips or Garrison, has been, he has borne away from the contest no shade of personal bitterness—or resentment. The triumph of the principles for which he has fought a life-long battle is all that he asks.

We confess that we despise most heartily those arrant hypocrites, like the Weeds and the Raymonds, who, turning aside from their persistent efforts to reinstate the Rebels in political power at the expense of the very principles which formed the basis of the great contest on the loyal side, now seek to make a little capital against Mr. Greeley for acting in perfect consistency with the views he has always maintained. These men, while shouting about Jeff. Davis, would put the country under the feet of Rebel principles and Rebel policy. Mr. Greeley would dismiss Jeff. Davis to inevitable obscurity, but would establish the principles of freedom and equality, which made our triumph over the Rebellion worth anything, upon an immovable and everlasting foundation. Mr. Greeley will live in the affections of tens of thousands when these maligners of his will have been utterly forgotten. Despite all his eccentricities, no man of the present day has labored more effectively, and, we believe, more unselfishly, for the good of humanity than Horace Greeley.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

In the recent discussion between Mayor McMichael and a Committee of Councils, concerning the suppression of the liquor traffic on Sundays, the Mayor, while acknowledging the evil complained of, pleaded the want of legal authority to use the police force of the city for that purpose. A similar reply had been made by his predecessor to a similar application on the part of a body of citizens.

We suppose that the new law, which we published a few days since, furnishes the desired legal authority to the fullest extent for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic; and in common with the great mass of our citizens who wish to see Sunday redeemed from the disorder and disgrace attendant upon the sale of ardent spirits upon that day, we hope to see the law properly and thoroughly enforced. And we would suggest to those liquor dealers who do not wish to array themselves before the community as law-breakers and enemies of social order, that they voluntarily comply with the requirements of the law, and close their establishments on Sunday. While there are grave differences of opinion among good citizens as to the best methods of dealing with the acknowledged evils growing out of intemperance, there is no doubt a general tendency of opinion in favor of a more strict and careful regulation of the business of vending ardent spirits. Experience proves that it will not do to throw open the doors to unrestricted traffic in these articles. Regulations of some kind are found absolutely necessary. The community generally are not prepared to sanction total prohibition, although many excellent men advocate it; but they do demand that, by rigid enforcement of our license laws, the evils of the traffic shall be diminished as far as possible. The Mayor, therefore, in using the police force of the city, in accordance with the law, to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic, will be supported by the moral sense of the entire community. The *special* evils of the Sunday liquor traffic, in corrupting the morals of our youth, in consuming the weekly earnings of many of the laboring classes, to the deprivation of their families of the necessaries of life, and in promoting general disorder, are too well known and keenly felt to need expatiating upon here. The evils are acknowledged; the remedy has hitherto been wanting. The law now provides it, and it only remains for the officers of the law to do their duty, when we shall witness a vast improvement, one that will be extremely grateful to every good citizen.

The Republican Address.

THE Union Republican Congressional Committee has issued an address to the South on the subject of "restoration." It is a carefully considered document, and eminently calculated to convey to the Southern people a true knowledge of the Spirit which actuates the radical party of the North. The gist of the address is found in the following extracts:—

"If the people of the States lately in rebellion shall cheerfully and in good faith reorganize their governments upon the principles of the laws passed by Congress, there will then remain no cause of difference between various sections of country. The Republican party is hostile to slavery and opposed to its spirit and purposes. If the spirit of slavery is permitted to control the institutions and civilization of the South, there can be no restoration of the Union in fact, if there should be in name. The restoration of the Union means the establishment of those relations of friendship between the States of the North and the South which now subsist between the States of the North. When that moment arrives, as it will soon arrive, if the purposes of Congress are met in a proper spirit by the people of the South, the nation will at once employ its immense resources and power for the development of that region of country; and in a short period of time, not only will the evidences of war have disappeared, but the reorganized States will be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity not before experienced. There can be restoration, conciliation, friendship, and prosperity for all if the States lately in rebellion rebuild their institutions upon principles of justice; but if they dwell upon the past, revive and strengthen the hatreds that were engendered by the contests about slavery—if they deny land, education, or equality of rights in any particular to any class of their citizens—then, in some degree, the malign influences of the past and present will be transmitted to the future."

"Off With Their Heads."

WE are heartily glad to see the excellent example set by General Sheridan, in summarily removing all Rebel municipal officers within his district, is being followed by General Pope. Yesterday the latter vacated the offices of Mayor of Mobile and Chief of Police of that city, and appointed in place of the Rebel incumbents two stanch Union men. The gross assault on Judge Kelley was of itself sufficient cause for instantaneous removal, but the military authorities were unwilling to act precipitately, and have given the case a full and careful examination. The result is the superseding of the municipal officers. We hope that a like action will succeed every Rebel insult in any of the Southern States.

THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.—On the 29th inst. the new Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, will be thrown open to the public. A grand Fair will inaugurate the opening; which, in the splendor of its details, it is thought will far surpass anything of a similar character ever attempted in Philadelphia or elsewhere. No pains or expense will be spared to make it an artistic triumph worthy of the city. Miss M. A. Percival, so well known in connection with the previous fairs of the Horticultural Society, will be at the head of the enterprise; seconded by her efficient Secretary, Mr. A. W. Harrison. During the Fair (which will continue two weeks) a daily paper will be published, called *The Flower Basket*. Mr. Riter Fitzgerald, who edited *The Knapsack* for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, will occupy the editorial chair. The best writers in the country will contribute. Our best people have the management of this Fair, and a thorough triumph is anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Stocks active and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 42¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 95¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 98; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Missouri 6s, 97¾; Hudson River, 101; U. S. Five twenties, 1865, 106¾; do 1864, 104½; do 1865, 105¾; do new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¾; all others, 106¾. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 138½.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton quiet at 27½c. Flour 10@15c. lower. State, $10·25@13·70; Ohio, $13·15@15·30; Western, $10·35@14·70; Southern, $13·25@18. Wheat dull and declining. Corn 1@2c. higher, sales of 36,000 bushels; mixed Western $1·15@1·18 for new. Oats firmer; State 91c.; Western, 92c. Provisions quiet and declining. New Mess Pork $21. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 23, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand; July, 1865 5-20s sold at 108; June 7-30s at 105½, and 10 40s at 99⅜, no change; 11¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 109½ for 1862 5-20s; and 106½ for August 7-30s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000	5-20s '65 Jy. cp. c.	108	5	sh Cam & Am	129½
$2000	U S 10-40s. cp. la.	99¾	25	do	129½
$1000	Pa 6s, W L. cp.	102½	100	sh Reading	b30. 51 00
$1000	City 6s, New. c.	101⅞	800	do	b30. 51 00
$1400	do. O. KSO.	97	100	do	b30. 51 00
$6100	do. Gas	97	100	do	b5. 51 00
$1000	Sch N 6s, '82. bs.	77	100	do	b30. 51 00
$2000	Mor Can 2d m.	89	100	do	b30. 51 00
$1000	Pa R 2m 6s	93½	100	do	b60. 51¼
$1000	Read 6s, '70	94½	200	do	b60. 51⅛
125	sh Comw'th B.	b5. 60	200	do	b5. 51⅛
100	sh Sch Nv Pf.	b30. 30½	20	sh Leh V R	58

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112; do. 1862, 109½@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106¾; do., 1865, new, 108@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 105½@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118⅜@118¾; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116½; do., May, 1865, 114⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 113⅛; do., September, 1865, 112⅝; October, 1865, 112⅜. Gold, 138¼@138⅜. Silver, 132@134.

THE NEW ORLEANS BANK FAILURE.—The following is the card from Jacob Barker announcing the failure of his bank:—

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1867.—After the close of business yesterday, telegrams were received announcing the protest of Exchange remitted to cover bills drawn by this bank, which, together with other disappointments, renders it impossible for me, in the present state of the money market, to raise a sufficiency to meet my engagements punctually.

I have unencumbered real estate in this city yielding an annual rent of fifteen thousand dollars, which will be, so far as may become necessary, appropriated to the payment of the debts of this bank.

JACOB BARKER.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 23.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices are drooping. Holders manifest considerable anxiety to dispose of their stocks, but buyers are unwilling to purchase beyond immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $9@10 for superfine; $10·50@11·25 for extras; $12·50@14 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16@16·50 for California; and $7@17·50 for fancy St. Louis. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@8·75 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, and prime lots meet with a moderate inquiry, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $3·14@3·50 for good and choice. Rye is unchanged. We quote at $1·70@1·73 ₰ bush. Corn is dull, but prices remain without change. Sales of 5000 bush. yellow in the cars and afloat, at $1·20@1·22. Oats are quiet; sales of 1000 bush. Pennsylvania at 82c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky.—Prices are nominally unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will assemble in this city May 28, 29, 30.

Arrangements have been made with all the principal Railroads to carry delegates at half fare.

It is expected that a large number of delegates, from all parts of the State, will be present.

The Convention will hold its sessions in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock.

In the evening, by invitation of the Committee, the delegates will attend the Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, to be held in the American Academy of Music.

WILLIAM GETTY,
A. MARTIN,
HENRY C. POLLOCK,
GEORGE COOKMAN,
} Committee.

P. S.—The public are cordially invited to attend the meetings of this Convention. 5 22 4t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The services connected with the Forty-third Anniversary of The American Sunday School Union, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission may be had, gratuitously, on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, at 9½ A. M. 5 22 3t

REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, OF WILmington, Del., will deliver a Religious Lecture at UNITARIAN CHURCH, Germantown, THURSDAY EVENING, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. 5 22 2t*

THE NEW

GRAND SQUARE

CHICKERING PIANO.

The notice of the musical public is invited to these splendid new scale three-stringed instruments, which have just been introduced. Rivalling in power, beauty, and delicacy of musical tone, and in sympathetic and enduring mechanism, the recognized perfection of the unequalled Grand Pianos, they have at once secured the universal approbation of musicians and all lovers of the art.

W. H. DUTTON,

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

5 4 stuthf ENTRANCE, ART GALLERY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the

CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,

at their warerooms,

No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 2 3p UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 1frp

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Commercial Advices to 10 o'clock A. M.
By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 23—10 A. M.—At this hour the markets have not opened, but the best authorities on the street believe that Consols will open at the closing figures of yesterday, and American securities somewhat lower.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—10 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady.

The ship Medora, from Newport, April 12, for New York, has put into Falmouth, England, damaged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to Noon.

LONDON, May 23—Noon.—Consols opened at 93; U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 78; Erie, 41.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 11d. for uplands, and 11⅝d for Orleans. Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Corn declined to 34s. Provisions quiet.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A sporting man named G. W. Lee was attacked in his sleeping-room in Reynolds' Block last night, by some person or persons unknown, and so seriously injured that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Eighteen thousand dollars in Seven-thirty bonds were stolen.

The Baptist anniversary commences in this city to-day. A large number of delegates from all parts of the United States are present.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 27 cents for middling uplands. Rio Coffee, prime, held at 18½@18⅝ cents; sales light. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, $2·85@2·95. Corn firmer; white, $1·12@1·18; yellow, $1·16@1·20; mixed Western, $1·09. Oats, 80@83 cents for heavy and light. Sugar quiet and firm, at 10¾@11 cents. Provisions steady and unchanged. Mess Pork, $24·62½@24·75. Lard—Western, at 13¾@13⅞ cents. Bulk shoulders, 9 cents; sides, 11 cents. Whisky, in bond, $2·33, with no sales.

CHARGE OF FRAUDS COMMITTED BY AN EX-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Albert Barnes Slonaker, late Collector of the First Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wilson Buckby, late Acting Deputy Collector of the same, appeared before U. S. Commissioner Smith, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. District Attorney Gilpin, for the United States, and Messrs Dropsie and Worrell for the defendants.

The facts upon which the charge of conspiracy is based are these:—The distillery of William Lancaster was visited by Inspector Burns, and in consequence of what he considered evidence of fraud, he made a seizure of the place, and put a watchman in charge of it. Mr. Lancaster's recollection is that he was assured the payment of $200 would effect a settlement of the case, though he understood that to be Mr. Slonaker's fee. Upon the payment of $200, and of seventeen dollars in addition to cover expenses, an order was given for the withdrawal of the watchman from the distillery.

The case was continued over until to-day at noon, when the following testimony was elicited:—

William M. Cooper sworn—I know Mr. Slonaker and Mr. Buckby; I saw both on a particular day; I was in the company of Messrs. Rice and Lancaster; this was some three or four weeks ago; I cannot fix the date; Mr. Lancaster Mr. Rice and myself were noticed to meet at Mr. John Fraser's office on business, and were referred to Mr. Buckby, stating that he had authority to settle the difficulty; Mr. Lancaster called to see Mr. Buckby with Mr. Rice and myself.

Mr. Buckby stated the charges against Mr. Lancaster in his office, in the back part of the building corner of Eveline and Third street. He stated that it would be necessary to have counsel in the case; he asked Lancaster if he had counsel; was informed that the latter had. I do not recollect the name, but the Collector said he was of little account; he said Mr. Slonaker often acted as counsel in cases of this kind, and he would recommend him; I told him that Mr. Slonaker was an old friend of mine, and I preferred his services in the outset. Mr. Buckby remarked that Mr. Slonaker's office was up stairs, and that we should step up and see him; we went up stairs to his private office, and found Mr. Slonaker there; he came out from the back room and took us to the back office; Mr. Lancaster there made known to Mr. Slonaker his case, and told the latter that he desired him to act as counsel; Mr. Slonaker paused some time, and told Mr. Lancaster that he would attend to the matter for a "*certain sum*," which was $250; "he would attend to it for that amount!" I looked over to Mr. Lancaster and talked with him, and he agreed that if Mr. Slonaker would attend to the matter, he (Lancaster) would pay him $200. Mr. Slonaker to pay the costs; Mr. Slonaker agreed to take the amount, remarking, "I will take it, it is a matter that does not require a great deal, and will attend to it;" I promised I would be responsible for the amount; the matter was to be given in charge of Mr. Slonaker, and, as I understood, he was to settle it; Mr. Buckby was not present at this conversation; the circumstances of the case were detailed to Mr. Slonaker, who remarked that they were not very serious; I think that it was understood that it was given as nothing else but a fee; I raised $200 and gave it to my son, who took it to Mr. Slonaker.

Edward S. Cooper sworn—I am the son of the last witness; I received some money from him to take to Mr. Slonaker; did so, and received $17 back, which Mr. Lancaster had made up; I called at Mr. Slonaker's office on three occasions before I saw him; I handed Mr. Slonaker $170; I told him there was a cost which had been paid, and I took it out; he said, "It was to be more than that, I was to receive $200;" I said the costs had been taken out; when I said that I have not $200, he said, "How much have you—$170," and he seemed satisfied; I said that costs to the amount of $17 were paid, which Mr. Slonaker did not deny; the other $13 I kept.

William Lancaster sworn—When I paid the seventeen dollars, on the 27th of April, Messrs. Buckby and Slonaker were both present and neither gave me a receipt; this was in the back room of Mr. Slonaker's office; when I paid the money Mr. Buckby was writing an order for me to relieve the watchman at the distillery.

The charge of conspiracy and the reason for the holding over of the parties, was the desire to commit an offense against the Government by dismissing and settling a case of illicit distilling for a "fee," received under cognizance of the acting Collector.

The Commissioner held Messrs. Slonaker and Buckby in $1500 bail each to answer at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 23
Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$650	U S 7-30s. Je	105⅝	100	sh Reading	51⅝
$300	City 6s, New	102	200	do	ls. 810. 51⅜
$1200	do. New. b5.	102	20	do	2d rf. 51⅜
$200	do. New	101⅞	100	do	b60. 51⅜
$2000	do. O. KSO.	97	100	do	51⅜
$1000	Lit Sch 7s	Mon 93⅜	100	do	s5 wnir. 51⅜
$1000	W Jer R 6s	90	15	sh Penna R	51¼
50	sh Leh N stk. opg	52⅞	60	do	51
12	sh C&Am R	ls. 120⅝	40	do	51
100	sh Susq Cnl	b5. 15⅞	6	do	51

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	5-20s '64 Jy. rg	106	100	sh Cata Pf	s5. 27
$500	do. '69. cp	106½	200	do	s5. 27
$12000	Lehigh 6s '84	89	200	do	s5. 27
$1000	City 6s, Old. KSO	97	100	sh Susq Cl	14
50	sh Morris Cl. b5	wn 63	50	sh Leh N scr	25. 50

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

SUMMER BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE, elegantly located, about one hour's ride from the city. Situation high, healthy, and airy; plenty of shade; superior accommodations. For particulars address, stating where to be seen, "King," Box 674, Philadelphia Post Office. 5 23 2t*

No. 111

NORTH FOURTH STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 31p

A. W. FABER'S

CELEBRATED

SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS OF

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW SHADES.

SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.

WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.

WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

4 29 mths26trp 723 CHESNUT St.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 23 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

CERTIFICATE FROM THE STEWARD OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL,
LANCASTER, Pa., January 5, 1867.

During an extended experience of three years as Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum (Institutions which contain from 275 to 300 patients, the whole of whom are under my care), I have had many opportunities of witnessing the medicinal virtues of Mishler's Herb Bitters. As a consequence attendant on the character of such an Institution, the great majority of cases are of a very complicated character; and in most instances are of a hopeless nature. Shortly after my connection with this Institution a very bad case of Physical Debility and general prostration attracted my special attention, and from the reputation which Mishler's Herb Bitters had obtained, I imagined its use would be attended with good results. I caused it to be administered, and found that it fully justified the opinion I had formed of it. The success I had met with in this case encouraged me to still further test it, and I have since used it in a great many cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Asthma, and various other diseases, and invariably with the best results. In many instances, when other remedies had failed, Mishler's Herb Bitters restored them to perfect health, and enabled them to leave the Institution and earn their own living, thus releasing the county from charge for their support. I am therefore convinced that Mishler's Herb Bitters are really what the proprietor calls them, "A certain Remedy" for the Diseases for which they are recommended.

J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.

GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 23 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
5 23 6t PHILADELPHIA.

HERKNESS' BAZAAR—NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold about
70 HORSES,

Including several pairs of very desirable family Horses, and some fine saddle and single-harness Horses.

Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, dearborns, etc., with which the sale will commence.

Single and double harness, saddles, bridles, etc.

Sale of Horses, etc. on Wednesday next.

5 17 3t ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,

No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET

The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. 5 16 lm*p

MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLER'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.

Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

CARPETINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

100 PIECES

YARD AND A HALF WIDE

VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

1000 PIECES

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

500 PIECES

BEST MAKES

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

CHOICE DESIGNS

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

250 PIECES

English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

50 SHEETS

EXTRA QUALITY

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

904

CHESNUT STREET

100 PIECES

NEW CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANC
ALL WIDT

5 16 stuth m4p]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

INTERESTING TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE WHISKY BUSINESS.—The following important letter was received this morning by Assessor John W. Frazier, of the First District, which will explain itself:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 21, 1867.—SIR:—The low price at which distilled spirits have been recently offered for sale makes it evident that there has been a failure on the part of the Revenue Officers to exercise that vigilance which is called for in the suppression of fraud. The stringent provisions of the statute in relation to distillation are such that, if they were vigorously enforced in every collection district, and in all points, there can hardly be a doubt that only a very small proportion of the quantity manufactured could escape taxation.

The adoption of the meter which was announced in special No. 54, and the requirement that no distiller shall continue in business unless he shall have made application for a meter, will, it is believed, lessen the number of those authorized to distil, and thus render easier the suppression of fraud. The greatest energy and watchfulness are required to see that no distiller is allowed to run who has not paid the special tax and given bond, nor any who has not made application for a meter. If any distillery is found by you thus illegally in operation, you should make immediate report of the same to the Collector.

The fact that any distillery is running at any time when the ordinary market price of distilled spirits is below the tax, is indicative of fraud, and for that reason alone it should be closely watched.

You should see that the Assistant Assessor whose special duty it is to look after any distillery, faithfully and promptly performs the duties imposed upon him by law and regulation, directing his attention particularly to the instructions contained in special No. 50, and Circular No. 61. The tri-monthly reports should be promptly obtained and carefully examined, both by the Assistant and yourself. If these reports do not show a production equal to the capacity of the distillery, you should cause immediate and thorough investigation, the power to do which, under section 94, is ample and complete. You should also see that each General Inspector makes prompt return to you of every inspection made by him as required by law and regulation.

In many instances distillers have averred that they were never notified of their duties by the local officers, nor required to comply with the law in certain important particulars. These averments were afterwards found to be true. Such negligence is inexcusable, and seriously embarrasses the enforcement of the law and its penalties. No distiller should be able truthfully to assert, that the local officers have not notified and required him to arrange his distillery, keeps books, make proper entries, return the tri-monthly reports, and do all other things as prescribed by law.

Your special attention is also directed to section 21 of the act of March 2, 1867, relating to the sale of spirits at a price less than the tax. This applies to redistilled or rectified as fully as to raw spirits. You will bear in mind that selling or offering to sell for a price greater than the tax with any rate of discount which brings the price actually paid below the tax, or making out bills at a price above the tax, but actually taking less than the tax in payment, are mere evasions, and should be treated, when discovered, as justifying a seizure.

Every violation of law which comes to your knowledge should be immediately reported to the Collector or District Attorney accompanied by such evidence as you may have or can obtain.

So great is the demoralization which has resulted from the lax administration of the revenue law in relation to distilled spirits, that there is the most urgent necessity for a change; and I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to say that in any district in which these frauds continue, he will consider it his duty to see that such changes are made in the officers of the district as may give promise of greater energy and fidelity. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor 1st Dist., Phila., Pa.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

AN EVENT IN THE DRAMATIC WORLD.—Mr. John Brougham and Mr. Dan Bryant on the same evening, to-morrow, Friday, at the Arch Street Theatre. Mr. Brougham has kindly volunteered for his young friend, Mr. Dan Bryant, and appears in his great character of "O'Callaghan," in *His Last Legs*, Dan appearing as "Paddy Murphy" and "Gerald Pepper." We intended to have written an extended notice of genial John B., but where he is so well known it would be superfluous. So in mentioning the fact of Dan's farewell and Mr. Brougham's appearance, the public thoroughly understand the whole subject.

DIED SUDDENLY.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an elderly lady, named Mrs. Hannah Windel, while sitting in a chair in her house, on Gray's Lane, near Baltimore avenue, suddenly expired. Cause unknown, but supposed to be heart disease.

A woman, named Esther Gillingham, while walking by No. 251 Jefferson street, last evening, fell to the pavement, with blood streaming from her mouth. Although taken into the house and aid procured, she soon expired.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSANE ASYLUMS, now in convocation in this city, visited the Insane Department of the Blockley Almshouse yesterday afternoon, agreeably to the invitation extended to them. To-day is passed by them in visiting and inspecting the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—the morning being devoted to the Department for Males, and the afternoon to the Female Department. This evening they will accept an invitation from Dr. Kirkbride to visit the latter at his residence.

A MALICIOUS OPERATION.—A number of boys last night entered the public school on Mount Vernon, near Twenty-second street, and stole therefrom a number of books, stationery, and pencils. From that place they went to the Nixon Grammar School, at Twenty-third and Callowhill, entered the building by means of the window, and bespattered and defaced the walls and furniture by dashing ink-bottles against them.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

STEALING A SHAWL.—Letitia Scheiber went to a christening last night at a church on Frankford road, above Girard avenue. When the mother, with her infant in her arms, stepped forward to the altar, it is said that Letitia picked up the baby's shawl and made off. Officer Dunlap arrested her about three squares from the church, with the shawl under her arm. Alderman Shoemaker committed her in default of $400 bail.

BREAKING WINDOWS.—Last evening a number of boys, ranging from ten to twelve years of age, made a raid on the Grover Mills, located on Canal street, below Third. They succeeded in breaking about one hundred panes of glass. All were arrested and held by Alderman Shoemaker to keep the peace, in $100 bail, the owner of the mill not wishing to prosecute them.

STEALING A DIAMOND RING.—William Jamison, aged twenty years, visited his sister's residence yesterday morning, and, during her temporary absence, stole a diamond ring valued at $200. Lieutenant Leighton arrested him at his house, Fifth and Buttonwood streets. Alderman Jones committed him, in default of $1000 bail, to answer.

ANOTHER CAUGHT.—Edward Roach, one of a party who assaulted and stabbed Mr. Mauer, a saloon keeper, while in the act of shutting up his establishment, at Third and Callowhill streets, was last night arrested. He was identified by the wounded man. Alderman Toland committed him to appear at Court.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION holds a ballot to-day to determine whether or not the name of that organization shall be changed. Several new titles are proposed, that of "The Commercial Exchange" appearing to be most favorably regarded.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Daniel Sweeny, aged 17, was arrested at his residence, No. 1512 Seybert street, for an unprovoked assault committed on a little colored boy. Alderman Hood committed him, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

STEALING A THREE-DOLLAR BILL.—A colored man, named James Martin, stole from a brother the sum of three dollars yesterday afternoon, at No. 4 Poplar place. Alderman Tunison committed him.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.—Samuel Buck, who was engaged, it is alleged, in the shooting and stabbing affray which occurred some days since at Broad and Shippen streets, was arrested last evening, and held to appear at Court.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—At the auction sale of M. Thomas & Sons, yesterday, property to the value of $487,000 was disposed of. This is probably the largest sale on record.

AN OWNER WANTED.—About nine o'clock last night, a leg, which had been cut off a little above the knee, was found floating in the creek near Darby road and Thirty-fourth street.

ON A RAFT.—Last evening a dead male infant was found upon a raft, floating in the Delaware, above the Brown street wharf.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND THIS MORNING.

The Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and, after some debate, and an effort, on the part of some, to secure a postponement of the matter, proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee.

Before the result was announced, the Rev. Dr. Leeds, late of St. Peter's Church, read the report of the committee on the subject of organizing the services of Christian women, which gives a history of the movement since it was brought to the notice of the Diocesan Convention four years ago by Bishop Potter. The report contained a notice of a visit paid by the chairman of the committee to the Homes of the different Sisterhoods of England, and some account of the services which the Sisters are required to perform. Reference was also made to several of the German institutions of a similar character, which the chairman of the committee made himself familiar with. It had been discovered that every experiment which had been attended with success had begun in the humblest way. The committee had come to the conclusion that, in order to ensure success, a wise and judicious head was most essential in such an undertaking, and such all those had had abroad which had grown into importance. The report closed with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Convention, with devout thankfulness to God, have witnessed the revival in the reformed Communion of His Church of an arm of Christian service created by primitive wisdom, and hallowed by the choicest gifts of love and devoted women, whose appointment to this office they trace to His Holy Spirit, and for the guidance of whose labors as the moulding mind and skill to adapt them to the age we live in, they humbly ask His blessing.

Resolved, That in the memorial house of Bishop Alonzo Potter, established for the training of these helping Sisters, they recognize not only a monument to be cherished for the honored name it bears, but also an instrumentality to be fostered for the good which it promises to bring to the Church, both in the hospital of the diocese, and in parishes and missions at home and abroad, in almost every department of Christian kindness, and that as such they would commend it for co-operation to the daughters of the fold and to the sons for support.

Before action was taken upon the resolutions, the hour of adjournment had arrived, and they were laid over for further consideration.

The tellers appointed to receive and count the ballots cast in the selection of the Standing Committee were not ready to announce the result, and the Convention adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY.

The Convention reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, the attendance being quite large.

The Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Harris, after which the choir sang the *Venite, Exultemus Domino*.

The Psalms for the twenty-third day of the month were then read, after which the ninth chapter of the second Book of Samuel was read by Rev. Dr. Coleman, and the regular exercises of worship were gone through with.

The Convention was then called to order by the President, and the calling of the roll dispensed with.

The Committee on Clergymen's Claims to Seats were requested to meet in the vestry room.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then read by the Secretary and approved.

The report of the tellers appointed by the President to record the votes for the election of the Standing Committee was then submitted. The following were declared elected on the part of the clergy:—

Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Newton, and Rev. Dr. Goodwin.

The election on the part of the laity resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Thomas Robins, Richard S. Smith, W. J. Griffiths, C. E. Lex, and John Bohlen.

The Secretary, Rev. Mr. Childs, moved that the revised regulation requiring the election of deputies to the General Convention be dispensed with, which prevailed.

Rev. Thomas Montgomery was then elected, by a *viva voce* vote, Treasurer of the Convention.

The President announced as a Committee to ascertain what vacancies there are in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and to name members to fill them, the following:—

Rev. Messrs. Washburn, Coleman, and C. R. Stirling.

The President then said that the Committee have favorably reported the right of Rev. Dr. Supplee to a seat in the Convention. By a unanimous vote he was requested to take his seat.

The Committee on Charters were directed to meet in the vestry room.

Rev. Messrs. Welsh, Robins, Clark, and Noble, were elected Trustees of the Christmas Fund.

The report of the Committee on the Services of Christian Women, which was read yesterday afternoon, with the two resolutions appended, was called up, and a proposition was made to read and consider it.

Mr. Welsh moved that the report be referred to the committee.

Mr. Rudder said that the report itself did not involve the necessity for a recommittal, as it was nothing more than an historical record. The only question was upon the resolutions appended to the document.

Several gentlemen called for the reading of the resolutions, but the chair informed them that they were not at his immediate disposal. The motion to recommit was then laid on the table, a division of the house being demanded on the vote.

Dr. Brinn then offered the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this Convention is not to be understood as sanctioning every portion of the report of the Committee on the Organization of the Services of Christian Women."

Mr. Welsh said that if the resolutions were passed, it would lead people to suppose that the Convention sanctioned the sentiments of the report as submitted.

The resolution was then tabled by a vote of 123 ayes to 99 nays.

The following resolution was submitted by the Rev. D. Rudder:—

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five laymen be appointed to consider the best plan for obtaining means for the erection or purchase of a desirable episcopal residence for this diocese, and to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention."

In urging its passage, he said:—I don't think it is necessary to add much to this important matter. It seems to me to be a matter very evident that a diocese like that of Pennsylvania should provide a residence for its head. It is important, I think, to make this motion at the present time, because this Committee are to report on the best method for raising means for the accomplishment of this object, whether by voluntary subscription or by tax laid upon each parish in the diocese, and if the latter is to be considered the best mode of reaching the end, then I think it is entirely proper and very important that this matter should be considered at present, for we are hearing a great deal of further divisions in the Diocese. Parts are perhaps to be cut off from the Diocese, and it is right that those who have for a long series of years been members of the Diocese should contribute to this important matter. Committee is to report at the next annual meeting of the Convention.

Before the resolution was acted upon, the Committee on the Division of the Diocese presented their report. The following is a synopsis of it:—

The opinion of the Committee on Division of the Diocese will be desirable if three-fourths of the parochial clergy, and of the parishes in any large and approved portion of the Diocese, desire it, and are willing to provide for the support of this Episcopate. Members of your Committee from the more northern counties of the Diocese, who are earnestly in favor of division, represented that in their regard it would be both undesirable and impracticable, unless the line should be drawn much nearer to Philadelphia than that proposed.

The resolution under which they were appointed, came nearer than that suggested by the Committee of Five three years ago, who not only proposed the line by which the Diocese of Pittsburg was set off, but indicated a second division. It was in view of this opinion that, if any division be had, it must be by a line not remote from Philadelphia, and not with any intention of specially recommending that line, that your committee instructed their chairman to prepare a series of questions to the clergy and the wardens of churches in the Diocese, but outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and Delaware. Those questions were issued in a circular letter, and directed and mailed to the clergymen and churches in the portion of the Diocese above referred to in December last. The following is a copy of the letter:—By the Journal of 1866 it appears that there are in the District above referred to 75 parishes; of these, the replies or 41 have been received by your Committee, leaving 34 that, so far as we know, have made no response. Of those from which we have reports 29 expressed unqualified assent to the proposed division; 2 have given conditional consent; 10 have declared against it.

There are 58 clergymen in the proposed new Diocese. Of these 26 have given to the Committee expression of their approval of division on the line proposed, and four against it, leaving 28 from whom no response has been received. For the endowment of the new Episcopate no pledges are given.

But from most of the parishes whose desire for division has been communicated to your Committee, there are promises of enlarged annual contributions. In many cases assurance is given that the offerings will be doubled, and in some instances that they will be increased three and four fold. It will be seen by the above statement that one half of the whole number of clergyman and parishes in the bounds of the proposed new Diocese have made known to your Committee their desire for a division.

This being the case, the Committee feel themselves unwarranted in doing more than to lay before the Convention the facts in their possession, and leave it to be such action in the premises as in its judgment may be deemed expedient.

M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Edwin N. Lightner, B. B. Jacock, Alexander G. Cummins, A. A. Marple, B. S. Russell, William Welsh, J. C. Gunn, and Edwin Parry.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867.

The Committee appointed at the last Convention of the Church in this Diocese, "to consider and report to the next Convention on the propriety of dividing the Diocese by a line (described at length in the resolution), or by any other line which, in the judgment of the Committee, will better accomplish the purpose," met on the 26th of November last in the city of Reading, and, after a full discussion, instructed their Chairman and Secretary to prepare and send out a circular letter to the clergymen in charge, and the wardens and vestries of the churches immediately concerned, for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments on the general question of division; on the propriety of a certain proposed line, and on the ability and disposition of members of our Church in the section of the Diocese so set apart, to provide for the support of a Bishop for itself."

We therefore respectfully submit to you the following questions, and request that the answers of clergymen, and reports of the action of the vestries of the respective churches, be returned either to the Chairman at Philadelphia, or to the Secretary at Towanda, on or before the 1st day of April, 1867:—

Are you in favor of any division of this Diocese at the present time? If so, would a line drawn outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware, and setting off for a new Diocese all the other counties, meet with your approval? If so, what annual or other contribution would in your opinion be made by your parish or members thereof towards the support of a Bishop for the same?

If the proposed line of division do not seem to you eligible, what line would in your judgment be preferable, keeping in view the necessity of providing for the maintenance of another Bishop? Very respectfully yours,

M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE, Chairman,
R. S. RUSSELL, Secretary,
Committee on Division of Diocese.

The following was offered by Rev. Dr. Cummings:—

Resolved, That this Convention hereby consents to the formation of a Diocese which shall be all that part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania that lies outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, and Bucks, the Bishop concurring; and this action be communicated to the General Convention.

Rev. Mr. Gee submitted the following:—

To the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania: The undersigned clergy and laity, attached to that part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which lies outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware, believing that the Church will be advanced thereby, do hereby request the consent of this Convention to the erection of the part aforesaid into a new diocese; that is to say, by a line drawn outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware, and setting off for the new diocese all the other counties.

They desire to state that the section named is constitutionally qualified to be set off as a new Diocese and fully able to sustain an Episcopate.

[Signed by two-thirds of the clergymen of the counties outside of those mentioned.]

Rev. Dr. Cummings offered the following substitute: "*Resolved*, That out of deference to our sick and absent Bishop, the matter of the division of the Diocese be postponed for the present."

Rev. Mr. Londsbury moved to strike out all after the word resolved, and amend by inserting the following:—

Whereas, The interests of division cannot be injured, or its success delayed by postponing all action for the present in relation thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the whole subject be recommitted to the same committee, to report at the next Convention.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones favored the division of the Diocese, and thought the Bishop would think more of them for expressing their opinions. It is impossible to obtain a division of the Diocese inside the General Convention. If we go out and find we cannot get along by ourselves, we will ask you to take us back.

Dr. Parvin said he would vote for the resolutions for several reasons. He was in favor of a division of the Diocese when the time comes, but he thought the time had not arrived yet. There is a very great property in the substitute offered by his brother clergyman.

Mr. Welsh said that of the seventy-nine parishes that said anything on the subject, to the Committee at Reading, only twenty-nine expressed a desire to form a new Diocese. He thought the majority should be entitled to the freest discussion. He was in favor of a division. I am willing to have the question taken on the original resolution.

Dr. Rodgers said, that as the opinion of the Bishop had been quoted, he thought it his duty to report in an unofficial way. Mr. Weaver's motion would leave the impression. It has been reported on this side of the Atlantic that the absent Bishop felt agreed towards the movement made in the direction of a division of the Diocese. He thought he could venture a contradiction to that.

The Bishop, I may also state, feels agreed upon the subject of an Assistant Bishop in his absence. It is said you must wait for a proper time. When will be the proper time? It is for the relief of the Diocese, and not for the relief of the person who may happen to be Bishop, that this thing is proposed. He hoped the substitutes would be withdrawn, or receive a negative vote.

Hon. Edward Parry Owen, of Portsville, said that they had made inquiries in the proposed new Diocese in regard to the amount they had contributed to the support of the Northern Missionary, and the return was very meagre; and from the richest parish in the whole new Diocese the answer was returned, "We will do what is right." (Laughter.) That cannot be coined into money. We found little parishes that were assessed at $5 said they would give five times as much, and others said they would give three and four times as much as they were assessed. I am opposed to small Dioceses, and opposed to the division proposed. What I want is to see the men of these Dioceses come forward and say they are willing to contribute enough to support it.

Mr. Parry, speaking in reference to the meeting at Reading, Pa., said it was, in his opinion, gotten up for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion.

A delegate desired to inform the gentleman that he was mistaken.

Loud calls for the question were then made by the members.

The speaker continued: It is better to pass these resolutions, and let the subject lie over until it can be ascertained how much they will contribute to the support of a Bishop and the Diocese.

Rev. Dr. Shivers said he thought he spoke the sentiments of the Convention when he said he had no objection to letting these gentlemen form a separate Diocese as soon as they can present sufficient grounds for it. He then offered as a substitute for the whole—

Resolved, That the proposition presented to this Convention for a division of the Diocese can only be ascertained to command the unanimous official action that a majority of at least two-thirds of the clergy and parishioners in the district to be cut off are in favor of the division.

A member asked the gentleman if he would consent to have the latter part read, that "will be in favor of a division."

A motion was made to lay it on the table.

The Chair said the motion was not in order.

Dr. Shivers then added the following to the resolution:—"And when such majority shall have signified their desire to be cut off, it is the opinion of this Convention that the consent should be given."

A motion to lay all these resolutions on the table, that another might be offered, was carried.

Rev. Dr. Rutter then proposed to offer a resolution, but could not read it correctly, as another member had written it, who upon taking the small piece of paper upon which it was written, failed to make it out.

The Convention then took a recess for five minutes, in order to enable the proposer to rewrite and present it in a proper form.

At the expiration of the time the meeting was called to order. The Secretary then read a letter from Bishop Stevens.

He regretted that he was not able to be present at the Convention, as the Great Eastern did not sail at the time he expected, but he would take passage in the Hugo, and expected to be in Philadelphia about the 29th of May, 1867.

The following was addressed to the Convention:—

PARIS, May 6.—To the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania—Beloved Brethren of the Clergy and Laity:—The letter which I have written to the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Childs, will acquaint you with the reasons why I am not permitted to be present at meeting with you, as I had fondly anticipated. I cannot express to you how saddened I have been made by this great disappointment.

But it was one over which I had no control, and so purely providential that I accept it as God's ordering for some wise purpose, and bow submissively to His all-disposing will. I do, however, feel most deeply the trial of being again absent from the annual gathering, and of not listening to your counsels, and being comforted and strengthened by your paternal conference and action.

But it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps, and having done all that I could to secure the desired end, I feel discharged from all responsibility connected with the failure of my plans. At this late hour it is not possible for me to prepare such communication as it is my custom to make, had I been present, nor even to send my annual address, which, however, I will have ready for insertion in the journal of your proceedings.

In reference to two subjects, however, which have been prominently before you, I feel called to say a few words—First, as to the election of an Assistant Bishop. Though at one time I feared that I never should be in good working order again, and might fully come under that clause of the Canon which speaks of "permanent cause of infirmity" as a sufficient reason for proceeding to elect an Assistant Bishop, yet the prolonged rest of the winter at Nice, and the improved tone of mind and body which I now enjoy, and despite all drawbacks, fully assure me that, with care and moderation, I can discharge the duties of my office without the help contemplated in the canon. It is true that my strength is not equal to the strain and wear which the work of the diocese will lay upon it, and I may very soon succumb under the pressure; still until that contingency does occur, I can take no steps towards obtaining an assistant, nor do I think that the Convention, as matters now stand, would be justified in taking any action on the subject.

In reference to the division of the Diocese, I beg leave to say that whenever it shall appear to me the free and full desire of the clergy and laity of that portion of the Diocese for separation and independence, that the divided portion are fully able and ready to support a Bishop, and all the needed machinery of a Diocese, and that such a separation will not materially compromise the position and influence of the present Diocese, then I shall give my consent to the foundation of such new Diocese, and invoke upon it God's choicest blessing. As, however, nothing can be definitely done for a whole year, and as there are some grave points involved in the proposed division, which do not appear to have been sufficiently weighed, and, further still, as I have not yet decided at all in the matter, owing not to any want of willingness or courtesy on the part of the promoters of division, but solely on account of my absence, I think it would be well if the action of the present convention shall be limited to granting a continuance to the Committee on Division, without adopting any resolutions which might embarrass future legislation.

There are several other topics which I had designed had I been present to bring to your notice, but which I shall be unable to present to you. I cannot, however, refrain from again expressing my sincere gratification, that my esteemed brother, the Bishop of Kansas, has been able to make such full visitations to my Diocese.

To you who have been privileged to enjoy his ministrations I need not say any word commendatory of his character and services. I am sure that he has left a pleasing record in all your hearts, and in all your parishes, while to me the knowledge that so excellent a Brother was officiating for me, relieved my mind of any anxiety, and was a cause of constant thankfulness and satisfaction. I desire thus to bear my public testimony to the zeal, the piety, the industry, the preciseness, and the acceptableness of his ministry among you, and to express my earnest prayer that the great Head of the church whom she has so faithfully served, may grant to him, his family, and his Diocese the rich blessings of the heavenly grace, and long spare his valuable life to his Diocese and to his Church at large.

It is a pleasing thought that when this note shall be read in Convention I shall be, I trust, fast approaching my native shores, and in a few days after be again in your midst, ready, with renewed health, to consecrate myself to the work over which the Holy Ghost has made me overseer.

Praying that the God of all wisdom may guide you in all your deliberations, so that whatever you do may be in furtherance of the Redeemer's kingdom, and commending you individually and collectively to the loving care and tender mercy of God in Christ Jesus, I remain, dear brethren, very affectionately, yours, WILLIAM BACON STEVENS.

Dr. Rudder's resolution was then read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Bishop concurring, the consent of this Convention is hereby given to the proposed division of the Diocese, on condition that two-thirds of the clergy, and of the parishes now entitled to representation herein, and being in that portion of the Diocese proposed to be set off, do give official information to the Standing Committee of their desire for such division, and that they have provided sufficient for the support of their Bishop. The proposed division being all that portion of the present Diocese of Pennsylvania which lies outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table, and the Chair being unable to decide, the ayes and noes were called for, with the following result:—Clergy in favor, 84; against, 73; laity for, 43; against 46—4 divided; there so the motion to lay upon the table was not agreed to.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE—PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.—The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, Bishop Wayman presiding, assisted by Bishop Quinn.

Religious services were conducted by the Rev. R. Wayman, of the Baltimore Conference.

Rev. R. P. Seaton moved that the vote of the Conference in the case of Rev. John W. Stevenson, rejected yesterday for Elder's orders, be reconsidered.

Rev. Thomas M. Kinnard addressed the Conference in favor of the motion. He said this was a peculiar case: the young man was a student at Oxford College, and while pursuing his studies there had performed also the duties of his charge (Oxford Church), and yet it was claimed that he was only deficient in one part of the studies prescribed by our discipline. He doubted if there were half-a-dozen men in the Conference who could do better under similar circumstances. He thought, in view of the severe labor involved in the triple duties incumbent upon the young man, whose soul seemed bent upon making himself thoroughly proficient in all the prerequisites of the industrious Christian minister, he ought to be elected to Elder's orders, and he therefore seconded the motion to reconsider.

Elder Moore opposed the motion to reconsider.

Several others opposed the motion, and on taking the vote, the motion was lost.

The debate on Sabbath schools was then resumed.

Rev. Theodore Gould, seconded by Rev. Elisha Weaver, moved, in effect, That in view of the necessity of our making use of all the appliances necessary to the greater success of our Sabbath Schools, we recommend the use of such instrumental music as may be required to secure the success and prosperity of any of the schools in our churches, or under our supervision as pastors in charge of circuits or stations.

Rev. J. P. B. Eddy moved to lay the motion of Mr. Gould on the table.

Rev. Mr. Weaver moved to lay Mr. Eddy's motion on the table. Mr. Weaver's motion prevailed, and Rev. Mr. Eddy's motion was laid on the table.

Rev. Theodore Gould claimed the floor. He said he did not propose a speech, but he would make a few remarks in explanation of his views in offering the motion just presented. In reference to instrumental music, some of us think that instrumental music will be a curse to us. He regretted that any member of the Convention should object to so refined and refining an influence as this. May be it is a fact that many would rather see their children in a ball-room or beer shop, than send them to our Church, if organs were to be introduced in our churches. It was a fatal and most dangerous mistake, and he warned the Church against falling into this error; and he warned the people also, for there was no greatness and no prosperity so permanent that the secret of its decay was lingered by a failure to use the means at hand, and in keeping with the progress of the age. The Gospel itself accords with this idea, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Rev. James Lynch offered a substitute for Mr. Gould's motion, to the effect "that instrumental music should not be rejected in our schools when a majority of the teachers and members shall desire it."

Rev. Lynch said he did so because it was a question as to whether instrumental music would advance the interests of our Sabbath Schools or not; for even if we did believe such a movement would be beneficial to our schools, he argued the question at some length, and closed with the wish that the substitute might be adopted.

The motion to adopt the substitute was lost, and the original resolution was then adopted.

Several reverend gentlemen were then called forward for ordination, and charged by the Bishop on being received into membership.

Bishop Wayman called up the question of a union of the A. M. E. and Zion Methodist Churches.

The articles of Union, as suggested at the last General Convention of said churches, was read by the Secretary.

Bishop Wayman called the roll of Conference, and those who held meetings on the subject of union answered for or against it.

Rev. E. Weaver took exception to the method of receiving these returns on so important a subject. There were reasons of an important nature why the vote against the union should not be so unanimous. The objection was not sustained.

The Secretary was ordered to prepare a certificate for General Conference in accordance with the return just made.

After some further unimportant business the Conference adjourned.

HEARINGS BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.—Richard E. Michael, a young and noted character, residing in Middletown Valley, Maryland, and whose business is dealing in horses, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler for stealing a horse, sulky, harness, and saddle, from Mr. Jesse S. Benjamin, in Morristown, N. J.

Officer Dehaven succeeded in finding the horse, harness, and sulky, and in arresting Michael yesterday. He said he had bought the wagon in Maryland, for which he offered a receipt, but which was proven to be in his own handwriting. Richard was sent to Newark for trial at Court.

John Fagan, by business a drayman, living in Relief street, for refusing to pay the rent of his rooms to Emily Burke, smashing the windows above her head, and stabbing her in the back of the cranium with an oyster knife, appeared to answer for his misdeeds. Fagan swore that she got drunk, and her husband was a sot, etc., but was held in $400 bail to answer.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About 11 o'clock this morning Catharine Barker, aged seven years, residing at No. 1457 Cadwalader street, was badly burned by her clothes catching fire from a stove. She was taken to the Hospital.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

WE ARE SELLING
Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as $10·00
" " " better for 12·00
" " " 15·00
Boys' " " all-wool, as low as 5·00
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These are all good, serviceable garments, well adapted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—
All-wool Suits..... $10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality..... 15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer..... 20 00
Fine French Black Suits..... 25 00
Extra do. do. do. 30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats..... 13 00
The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

NEW METHOD OF TOBACCO SMOKING.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn up through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

BOGUS.—
All "foreign scents" are *bogus* past all doubt,
The present tariff shuts the genuine out!
Just read the law, its clauses are imperious—
The one *real perfume* is "Night-Blooming Cereus."
—*Fitchburg Sentinel.*

PHOTOGRAPHS.—B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, shows great ability in his line of art. Pictures life-like; old pictures copied into either large or small Photographs. Bring them along.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

PERSONS in want of First-class Clothing are invited to examine the goods and prices at Charles Stokes & Co's Ready-made Clothing Establishment, under the Continental.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
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Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BARROWS—WENTZ.—On the 19th instant, PETER E. WENTZ to SUSAN E. BARROWS, by Rev. A. H. Lung, all of Philadelphia.

REED—NEWLAND.—On Wednesday morning, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. GEORGE W. REED, of Boston, and Miss ANNIE R. NEWLAND, third daughter of Mr. Francis Newland, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CRISSY.—On Wednesday, the 22d instant, JAMES CRISSY, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1223 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CROSBY.—On the morning of the 21st instant, MARY LOUISA CROSBY, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Crosby, and daughter of Eliza P. and the late John B. Lewis, in her 23d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 213 Millman street, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, the 24th instant.

BRACKETS, CHAINS, AND HOOKS OF several patterns, for suspending hanging baskets or bird cages, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS OF PACKER'S Patent, Ice Picks and Axes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE TROY PATTERN, MRS. COOK'S AND the Laundry Irons, for giving fine gloss to Shirt Bosoms and Collars: Hatters', Tailors', Cap, Ruffle, and Sad Irons, and Sad Iron Stands, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES, AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT B. A. WILDMAN'S, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

AMERICAN COMEDIANS.

SKETCHES OF JEFFERSON, OWENS, CLARKE, AND WARREN.

"Among the Comedians" is a readable paper in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The writer says:—"We are not of those who hold that the stage is in its decadence; that all the great players went out about the time the grandfathers of the present generation ceased to frequent the theatres. There are many noble actors still upon the stage, and few have been more richly endowed with those talents which are the life and honor of the theatres than the players who are altogether of the present time. There is an old fellow, garrulous as ourselves, occupying the adjoining desk in our down-town office, whose mind is a storehouse of pleasant recollections of the players who fretted their brief hour upon the stage in his prime. 'They are all gone now,' he says regretfully, as if all good acting and the glory of the drama had gone down into their graves with them. The Siddons, Kemble, and Kean delighted the town in his London days, but the name on which he lingers longest is that of 'Old Jefferson,' our own 'Old Joe,' whom we saw later—a famous actor then, as any of the last generation of playgoers will tell you. Yet, with all our memories of his excellence still fresh, and after carefully weighing all contemporary criticism, we are disposed to believe that his son, 'Young Joe,' is at least his worthy successor. Those who contest the palm with him are Mr. John Sleeper Clarke, some time pupil of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John E. Owens, and Mr. William Warren, son of the great William Warren, manager and comedian."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Among the personal sketches is the following:—

"The versatility of Mr. Jefferson's powers is finely shown in the scene of "Rip's" awakening from his sleep in the Catskills, and in those scenes which immediately follow. Here he has thrown off his youth, his hair has whitened, his voice is broken to a childish treble, his very limbs are shrunken, tottering, palsied. This maundering, almost imbecile old man, out of whose talk come dimly rays of the old quaint humor, would excite only ridicule and laughter in the hands of an artist less gifted than Mr. Jefferson; but his griefs, his old affections, so rise up through the tones of that marvellous voice, his loneliness and homelessness so plead for him, that old "Lear," beaten by the winds, deserted and homeless, is not more wrapped about with honor than poor old "Rip," wandering through the streets of his native village.

"Exactly wherein lies Mr Jefferson's chief power it is not easy to show. With the genius inherited from 'Old Joe,' he possesses a mind richly stored, a refined taste, and that rare knowledge of his art which teaches the force of repression as well as expression. Mr. Jefferson is also a close and conscientious student. The words that flow from his tongue in such liquid resonance seem the very simplest of utterances. And so they are; but it would be interesting to know how many hours of study it cost him to arrive at that simplicity which is the crowning charm and secret of success. Why, in the very speaking of his daughter's name in the last scene—in that matchless appeal to her for recognition—'Meenie, Meenie,' there is a depth of pathos, tenderness, and beauty that charms like music, and attunes the heart to the finest sense of pity.

* * * "While Mr. Jefferson is essentially an American actor (and by that we mean imbued with the dramatic spirit of the new nation), he has formed his style so thoroughly upon that of the best old English players, that he is almost the only young American actor retaining the excellence of that old school whose followers were quiet, modest, leasned gentlemen off the stage, and matchless actors on it. His range of character is as wide as that of any contemporary comedian, embracing almost everything in comedy, from his exquisite delineation of the pathetic story of 'Caleb Plummer, in *The Cricket on the Hearth*, to that of the broadest of broad farce, 'Diggory,' in *The Spectre Bridegroom*. And they are all full of that simple tranquility, propriety, and freedom from exaggeration which characterize the true artist. None other, however, is so marked by his peculiar excellence as his 'Rip Van Winkle.'"

JOHN S. CLARKE.

Of Mr. Clarke the writer says:—

"When he relies entirely upon his own conception of character, he is always correct, admirable, irresistible. But when he attempts parts that Mr. Jefferson often played during the seasons in which they were together, Mr. Clarke plays them only in such a manner as to show how inferior the imitation is to the original. Again, as 'Toodles,' or as, 'Dr. Ollapod,' Mr. Clarke, amusing as he undoubtedly is in these characters, painfully reminds us of the late Mr. Burton, whose stage 'business,' dress, and manner the later actor reproduces to the minutest particular. But, however closely followed, it is not Burton, who was the drollest of comedians, whose figure was sacred to comedy, whose voice had unrivalled unctuousness of humor, whose face was Momus' mask in all its entirety. Fun of the deepest and broadest dwelt in his eyes, and played in every line about his generous mouth. Too broad the humor often was, bordering on coarseness, nor always stopping this side of vulgarity—conveying often a double, foul meaning, with a leer that made the spectator laugh, even while he grieved for offended taste and decency.

"Mr. Clarke is never vulgar, never a buffoon; his voice lacks that rich flavor which was the charm of the elder actor. His face has not the other's breadth of expression, nor, in certain phases, its power. Burton's was not the face of a gentle, kindly nature, while Mr. Clarke's is a face suggestive of a frank and generous heart; and when a smile breaks over it, it becomes as pleasant to look upon as a broad summer landscape. This very refinement and tenderness in it are what will prevent him from ever successfully appearing in those parts of low comedy in which we have been accustomed to see Burton perform."

JOHN E. OWENS.

After a sketch of Mr. Owens' early life, comes this account of "Solon Shingle:"—

"Dropping into Broadway Theatre one evening in the winter of 1865, we had confirmation of the truth of this rumor; for there, upon the stage on which the elder Wallack and a host of noble players had shone, we saw that same old Yankee ox-driver, descendant of Revolutionary sires. Perker was the name by which we knew him in the days of the Baltimore farm, but in the Broadway Theatre he was known as 'Solon Shingle.' No matter what his name, however, it was Perker we saw—Perker from broad-brimmed felt hat to the somewhat too large cowhide boots. Ox-team, old white coat, tobacco, impertinent curiosity, queer speech, and all the rest of that old fellow's physical and mental fibre, were there reproduced before us. It was not the dress only that Mr. Owens had on over his own, but he had crept into the very nature of the man, catching the trick of moving each spring and lever of his thought, habit, and feeling. In the same degree, and just as Mr. Owen's 'Mose' was a living photograph of the noble fireman as he existed in the eyes of the Bowery audiences, was 'Solon Shingle,' a literal translation into comedy of Perker, who was typical of the uncouth, litigious, maundering countryman. Both were marked by the same excellences; both were strong fibrous developments of common nature, and characters such as no living American player but Owens could elaborate.

"'In 'Solon Shingle' the groping genius of the comedian had found light. It was not, as we were forced to admit, a pure genius; the light was somewhat dim, and not unmixed with some grossness of conception and execution; yet for more than two years this character was, in Mr. Owens' hands, the delight of the theatre. 'Solon Shingle' became a tangible reality, whose personal identity was gravely discussed by old and young, from the Points to the Avenues. Everybody went to see him, and everybody admired the personation. New York has often seen finer displays of dramatic wit, and had not taken especial note of them either. New York had seen Charlotte Cushman, Burton, Blake, Matthews, Brougham, Walcot, senior, Mark Smith, and Charles Fisher, all together in *The School for Scandal*, one of the most brilliant comedies of the theatre, and it had not crowded the house for one night as it did later for hundreds of nights to see the performance of a single artist, in probably the very worst written play that was ever put upon the stage."

WILLIAM WARREN.

"William Warren is one of the four great comedians of the American stage; not the least of them either, but introduced here at the end only because he is of a different method from those of whom we have spoken—one of that class to which he, like Joseph Jefferson, is allied by birth, education, and tradition. Until within a few years the country was familiar only with the fame of this great artist; for the city of Boston, which absorbs genius as New York absorbs wealth, recognized his powers, and year after year kept him perforce.

"Two years ago, Mr. Warren made a starring tour among the principal theatres of the country, and his success was unbounded, and as gratifying to the artist as it was complimentary to the taste of his audiences.

"The crowds who gathered to witness his impersonations then will not soon or willingly forget his manifold excellences, nor fail to remember the rare finish, beauty, and felicity of his acting in such parts as 'Sir Peter Teazle,' 'Dr. Pangloss,' 'Dr. Ollapod,' 'Paul Pry,' 'Bob Acres,' or 'Sir Harcourt Courtly.' It was not alone the general perfection with which his art clothed these characters that made them so satisfying and pleasing, but there was in every tone and gesture, and in every article of his dress and make-up, such a conscientious study of detail as to win for him the highest praise from the most refined and critical audiences. And these parts, it will be remarked, are, without exception, legitimate comedy, in which intelligence and feeling alone assist the artist to their proper development; in either of them mere farcical buffoonry would be only less than sacrilege. With two exceptions these parts are played by Messrs. Jefferson, Clarke, and Owens; but the last two gentlemen are impotent to grasp their subtle meaning and profound humor, or to turn them to wise results; and, indeed, Mr. Jefferson, in whose acting the old school excellence is so prominent a feature, does not approach Warren nearly enough in these characters to discompose the elder comedian."

—The Washington *Chronicle* announces that it was "one of its correspondents" that gave the health of Mr. Davis, and not its editor. From this we infer that Mr. Macfarland, who gave the toast, and who up to Monday evening last was the editor of the *Chronicle*, has resigned the chair and become correspondent. The fact that he offered this toast was of course nobody's business, and we should not have referred to it had not the *Chronicle* gone out of its way to vindictively assail the editor of this paper. The best advice we can give to the Washington editor is not to drink at all. It is a bad practice, and people, especially editors of Little Pedlington newspapers, are apt to drink toasts at night that give them much sorrow in the morning, and look very ugly in print.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 63, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Corded Piques, 50, 56, 62½, and 75 cents.
A large assortment of handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslns.
A new lot of Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

NEW LOT OF COLORED ALPACAS.

Black and White Stripe Goods, for Suits or Dresses 50 cents a yard.
A new lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas and black All-wool Delaines.
Just opened, a very cheap lot of wide Black Silks at $1·75 a yard.
Black Silks, $1·75, $2. $2·25, $2 50, and $3·00 a yard.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Under Vests and Pants.
A large assortment of Linen Fans. [10 22

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Mellons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Pieques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 50, 87½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

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GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

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COOPER & CONARD.

25 CENT LAWNS.

31 cent real French Jaconet Lawns.
Fine display Fast Color Lawns at these prices.
French Organdies in rich designs.

25 CENT GRENADINES.

25 cent Plaid Grenadines, Blues, Greens, e
31 cent Plaid Grenadines, all the colors.
Fine stock 31 and 37 Thin Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS.

White large Satin Plaid Muslins.
Neat Check Nainsooks, Striped and Plaid Muslins.
India Twills, Swisses, Bishop's Lawns.
Linen Cambric and Long Lawn.
Excellent White Pique, 60 cents.
Berlin Gloves for Ladies and Children.
Veil Bareges, two qualities, all colors.
Veil Grenadines—Blues, Greens, Modes, Browns.
Hosiery—a full stock Ladies', good qualities.
Gents' Half Hose good English, for 50 cents.
Gents' Hdkfs.—Hemstitched, Hemmed, Colored Border, etc.
50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents.
Superb assortment Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., single one or dozen, at lower prices than for years.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.

LINENS.

Complete Stock Irish Linens, by the yard or piece.
Table Damasks, every grade, from 50 cents to $2·50 per yard.
Towels—some recent good bargains.
Butcher's and Shoe Linens, by the yard or piece.
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QUILTS.

Very cheap now—good time to buy.
$2·50 and $3·00 Quilts, several kinds.
Marseilles Quilts, every size and quality, $3 to $15.

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Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
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BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
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HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

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TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
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FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
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Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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WHITE GOODS,
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Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 38c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [2 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

PARIS:—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, 1801 ROBES NOUVEAUTES

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
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And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

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Novelties Opening Daily,
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Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS,
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Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 6 1m

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LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
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YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 5 6 tuths

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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SUMMER RESORTS

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CONGRESS HALL,

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This magnificent SUMMER HOTEL will open on the FIRST OF JUNE.

Families who secure rooms from June 10 to September 2, a period of twelve weeks, will be taken at reduced rates. Address,

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SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

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5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Colladore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 20th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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accompanied by Explanations of their nature and use, a full variety; Promissory Notes, negotiable and non-negotiable; Accommodation Notes, Collateral Notes, Joint and Several Notes, Judgment Notes, Checks, Certificates of Deposit, Receipts, Drafts, and Bills of Exchange, Account Sales, Accounts Current, Foreign Invoices, Mercantile Letters, Certificates of Stock, Scrip Dividends, Instalment Receipts, Exchequer Bills, etc.

NUMEROUS COMMERCIAL TABLES,

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This book has received the highest commendations from teachers and business men.

Every young man preparing for business, and every counting-house, should have a copy. Price, $1·25.

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5 15 ws 4 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

THE NEW GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW, with full explanations and necessary forms for taking the benefit of the act; the whole contained in the new edition, revised and enlarged.

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A COMPLETE GUIDE IN ALL MATTERS OF LAW AND BUSINESS NEGOTIATIONS,

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With full Instructions for Proceeding without Legal Assistance in Suits and Business Transactions of every description,

Containing legal forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Affidavits, Depositions, Bonds, Orders, Contracts, Powers of Attorney, Certificates of Citizenship, Agreements, Assignments, Awards, Declarations, Demands, Letters of Credit, Arbitration, Partnership, Releases, Wills, Codicils, Submissions, Land Jointures, Tenants and Landlords, Receipts, Public Lands, Land Warrants, Composition with Creditors, Oaths, Satisfaction of Mortgages, Pre-emption Laws, Marriage and Divorce,

Patent Laws, with full instructions to inventors.

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The laws of the different States concerning Property Exempt from Execution, Collection of Debts, Mechanics' Liens, Contracts, Limitations of Action, Usury, Qualifications of Voters, License to Sell Goods, etc.

Also, containing the Excise Laws, Stamp Duties, Post Office and Custom House Regulations, Constitution of the United States with Amendments, the whole action of the Government in relation to Reconstruction and the Freedmen, Seals of the different States, with descriptions, etc.

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4 27stuth12t] Or No. 14 Chambers street, New York.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

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RENAN, AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF Christ"—His Portrait and Character; Hon. E. C. Scranton; Miss Muhlbach, author of "Joseph II and his Court;" Madame Pfeiffer, author of "Fanchon, the Cricket;" Theory of Man's Organization; Shakespeare's Supernatural Characters; How to Talk to Ladies; Plain Words with Big Boys; Aboriginal Legends of America; The Gospel among Animals, by Rev. Dr. Osgood; Health at Home; Whom to Elect; Our Next President; Our National Military System—The Navy; Pope's Essay on Man; in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for June—DOUBLE NUMBER. A New Volume begins with July. $3 a year; single numbers, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y., or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 5 22 2t

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I have a large stock of every variety of

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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

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A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11] 11ths

T. STEWART BROWN,

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TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Sale of a Certain Lot of Ground in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of the city be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be advertised, and sold at public sale to the highest bidder, and by a good and sufficient deed to convey to the purchaser in fee, all that lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Wyoming and Venango streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward of said city; containing in front or breadth on Venango street one hundred and eighty feet, and in depth on Wyoming street one hundred and sixty-eight feet, under and subject to the annual ground rent or sum of four hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty cents now charged thereon: Provided, That no bid shall be received therefor for a less price than eighteen hundred and ninety dollars, subject as aforesaid.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that lot of ground situate between Forty-first street and Preston street, and between Vanilla street and Oregon avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the said city; containing in front on Oregon avenue three hundred and sixty-two feet, and in depth on Forty-first street one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches and a half, and on Preston street one hundred and fifty-six feet four inches and a half, more or less; and, if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia in fee of the said lot of ground, the consideration therefor to be the payment of a certain annual ground-rent or sum of seven hundred and twenty-four dollars, in equal semi-annual payments, to be charged thereon.

Section 3. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the City of Philadelphia to such a deed or deeds as may be necessary to convey to the said purchaser in fee the lot of ground described in the first section of this ordinance, upon the receipt of the purchase money therefor, as above-mentioned, and to pay the said purchase money, when so received, to the City Treasurer, for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and the said Mayor is hereby further authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city to such deed or deeds as may be necessary to reserve to the grantor or grantors the ground-rent mentioned in the second section of this ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Rearrange and Fix the Boundary Lines of Election Divisions and Places of Holding Elections in the Third Ward, and to Create an Additional Division Therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions within the Third Ward, shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 2. The Eighth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Tenth and Fitzwater streets, thence along the west side of Tenth street to the northwest corner of Christian street, thence along the north side of Christian street to the northeast corner of Twelfth street; thence along the east side of Twelfth street to the southeast corner of Fitzwater street; thence along the south side of Fitzwater street to the place of beginning; and the elections shall be held at the house of Julius Schwalber, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets.

Section 3. The Ninth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, thence along the west side of Twelfth street to the northwest corner of Twelfth and Christian streets, thence along the north side of Christian street to the northeast corner of Broad and Christian streets, thence along the east side of Broad street to the southeast corners of Broad and Fitzwater streets, thence along the south side of Fitzwater street to the place of beginning; and the election shall be held at the house of David Alexander, corner of Fitzwater street and Juniper lane.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation out of the Income of the Girard Estate, for the Purpose Therein Mentioned, and to Transfer a Certain Unexpended Balance.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and two cents ($6329·02) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate, for the year 1867, for the purpose of paying in full the cost of altering houses Nos. 1107, 1113, 1123 Chesnut street, that is to say, to ordinance approved September 29, 1866, for altering No. 1107 Chesnut street, twenty-five hundred and forty dollars and sixty-four cents ($2540 64), and to appropriation approved October 27, 1866, for altering Nos. 1113 and 1123 Chesnut street, thirty-seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents ($3788·38).

Section 2. That the following transfer be made from appropriation approved October 4, 1865, to increase income of the Girard Estate, to wit:—Eighteen hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-seven cents ($1817·27) be and the same is hereby transferred to appropriation approved December 24, 1866, for the use of the Girard Estate, to item No. 6 (general repairs).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of paying a claim for damages sustained by Matthew Newkirk.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two h

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 320 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave or the above port on Saturday, May 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 12

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf above Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

4 12] Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

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HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $60 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 20 5t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
ETNA.....Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 5

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$58
To London	115	To London	63
To Paris	125	To Paris	68

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $65 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
JAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 21 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about
7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving
2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.
1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.
600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.
For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.
8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.
750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1439 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—

4500 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.
2500 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.
200 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army,
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,350·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,551·05.	
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $873. Estimated value	2,950·00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102·26
	Cash in Drawer	447·14
		41,549·00
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George L. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 5]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,353,146·15.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·85
Premiums	1,006,427·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $37,421·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [1 18 1 23]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM ALBERGER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 34 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 5]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 24 MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14]p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu]

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. BELMOLDI'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 8m PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 12

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24 1f No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted as also market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles.	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 13m

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 1f

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 31m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

295,000 lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x3/8 to 4 1/4x1/2, assorted.
40,000 "	Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 "	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 "	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 "	Assorted Iron, all sizes
240,000 "	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2 1/2 inches, all sizes.
114,000 "	Square Iron, assorted, from 5/8 to 3 1/2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 "	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3 1/2 inches, all sizes.
30,000 "	Hoop Iron, assorted, from 3/4 to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 "	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches, all sizes.
15,000 "	American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 "	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 "	Poplar Lumber, 2 inch thick.
421,168 "	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1867.

Will be offered at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Major W. F. Johnson, C. S. V., on

TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,

About 48,000 pounds	Large Iron Caldrons,
roasted and ground Rye,	Tin Cups,
	Plates,
About 20,000 pounds of Hard Bread,	Spoons,
	Knives and Forks,
10 Hides and 2 barrels Tallow,	Salt Sacks,
	Cant Hooks,
Picks,	Bread Troughs,
Shovels,	Empty Barrels,
1 Double Range and Fixtures,	Tables,
	Etc., etc., etc.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 7000 pounds of Corn Meal,	160 pounds of Cod Fish
	A small lot of Salt Meat,
225 pounds of Hominy,	Ham, Split Peas, etc.

5 23 4t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly waterproof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly waterproof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other prot

SUNSHINE;

VIEWED FROM A MORAL POINT.

A Lecture Delivered by the Rev. A. A. Willitts, D.D., at the First Baptist Church, Camden, New Jersey, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The lecturer was introduced by Rev. D. Rose, who said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to introduce to you one who, perhaps, is not a stranger to many of you, having formerly been the pastor of a church, for a number of years, in Philadelphia, and, I am happy to say, is soon to be installed as pastor of the West Arch Street Church, who will deliver a lecture on 'Sunshine.'"

Dr. Willitts then came forward, and spoke substantially as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am afraid that my voice will present rather an unpleasant contrast to the melodious strains to which we have just listened. I find myself quite hoarse, and almost out of voice this evening. There is also very great danger also in announcing so dazzling a subject as "Sunshine." There is very great danger in giving so brilliant a title as that to a discourse or lecture—dangerous, unless the lecture at least should be a perfection of language, and not raise expectations in the minds of the audience which the orator may not be able to meet. Allow me, therefore, my dear friends, at the very outstart, to make a frank and sincere confession to you, and put myself at once upon a fair understanding with you as to what my purpose and intention is to-night. I frankly confess to you that I do not propose to astonish you with eloquence, nor overwhelm you with learning. I have not come to you with my mental gun charged with words of learning and words of thundering sound, or to give you anything like an elaborate or ambitious preparation. I purpose to-night to address you upon the topic very intimately connected with your happiness; and to bring my discourse home to your business and to your labors, or, as Lord Bacon has expressed it, "to your daily lives;" and I purpose to address you in that simple language of the heart which everybody can readily understand. I am to speak to you, as you have heard, upon "Sunshine." Not upon physical or natural sunshine, although that would be far from an unpleasant and unprofitable theme. If I may judge from the specimen of the weather since I came to town yesterday, there is nothing that would be more welcome to you at this time than a little sunshine. I use the word "sunshine" because it is a pleasing word. I use it to-night in its metaphorical or figurative sense; but to drop the figure entirely, I mean simply to speak of that serene, cheerful, contented, beneficent disposition which makes its possessors not only to find a tranquil happiness under all the varied circumstances of this changing life, but makes them to be in a most eminent degree the dispensers of happiness to all who come within the charmed circle of their beneficent ministrations. There are some people in the world whom you are always glad to see, who never come in inopportunely; no matter what time of day or what kind of a day, whether it be washing-day or ironing-day, you are always happy when they visit you. Many people are outwardly pleasant, but in their hearts they are not. The disposition to be happy is not only the matchless adornment of its possessors, but it is the well-spring of their happiness, and of their influence over the happiness of others. Have you not often felt yourself, when basking in the rays of sunshine, blessed by the ministrations of one of these souls, like saying, "Well, the world does not know who are its greatest benefactors?" For who are the noisy men who have chiefly claimed its attention and challenged its admiration? what are they, after all, to these gentle and genial spirits who are placed in our midst as angels? These are the real benefactors of mankind, and you cannot tell the preciousness of their influence. Nor, on the other hand, can you, my friends, fully esteem the malign influence of the peevish, despairing disposition that are never satisfied with anything, but continually long for things possessed by others. Who can tell the mischief such spirits do in the world? The men who commit robbery and strike the assassin's blow are of this spirit. They are allowed to run at large, although they are continually blighting the happiness of others. Speaking of happiness, did it ever occur to you how few people in this world ever find happiness? It cannot be possible to attain a perfect, unalloyed felicity; but surely there is such a thing as tranquil happiness to be obtained upon this planet. It would be derogatory to the character of that God whose nature and whose name is "love," to suppose that He had planted a desire of happiness in every human heart, and yet placed the means of its gratification entirely out of reach. Why do not all find it? It is our purpose to answer that question, as far as we may be able, in the brief time allotted to this discourse to-night. At any rate, to point out to you some of the reasons why people fail to find happiness, and to give you conclusions to the point. One great and comprehensible reason why so many people fail to find happiness is because they start out with this erroneous conception, they suppose that happiness is a thing dependent upon certain external circumstances, and until they can get these exactly adjusted aright, they think it is impossible to find happiness. This is a great mistake. It does not depend upon external circumstances at all, but it is absolutely and entirely dependent upon internal conditions and dispositions. The popular understanding of the etymology of the word "happiness" is that it is derived from "hap," which indicates "chance," and that happiness comes to us by some rare "hap." Now, I propose a new definition in the practical lexicon of our lives. At any rate, you and I shall understand "happiness" to be a word derived, indeed, from "hap," which signifies chance, but also from "finesse," that signifies drawing good out of whatever "haps." I think a truly instructed and a rightly constituted mind will acquire that way. There is a great deal in acquirement. Paul said, "I have learned to be content." There is a large class of people in this world who are unhappy because they possess an unsociable and malign temper. It is utterly impossible for persons to be happy who have pride and envy. Some people are unhappy because they never find anything in this world quite good enough for them. They are miserable and morose because they imagine they do not possess as many of the good things of life as others. It is pride, envy, and jealousy that cause this unhappiness.

The speaker then referred to the case of a man mentioned in the Bible, who called his friends together, and told them of the good things he possessed, and exhibited to them an invitation from the Queen to a banquet prepared for the King. He was not satisfied with possessing all these, but envied a man who sat at the King's gate, in those days a post of honor. What a miserable donkey, to make himself and those around him wretched! I believe, from the comparison, I have done the donkey injustice, because I am quite sure the donkey would not have been guilty of such an exhibition. Job says of the donkey that he eats his grass and is satisfied, but not so with this miserable set of people. They possess many things, but are never satisfied. Our happiness in life, and our contribution to the happiness of others, depends not only upon the kind temper with which we go through life, but also very much upon the way in which we see. There is not such a great difference as many seem to think between the rich and the poor. Our fathers, in the Declaration of Independence, declared that "all men were created free and equal." They did not mean that all men were circumstantially equal. Some men at this present day try to make out that there is no truth in what those men wrote. They certainly make a great mistake, as if our fathers supposed they would ever be stupid enough to imagine that all men were circumstantially equal. There is a great diversity in circumstances. What our fathers meant was that men were not circumstantially equal; they were *substantially* equal—they were men. Every condition has its own advantages and disadvantages. Some people always see things on the wrong side. If they could turn the blind eye from the disagreeable things and overlook them, and look at the pleasant things, how much pleasanter a time they would have, and how much better it would be for them! I think it is Cowper who said that—"If I go into the garden in the summer time to seek snails and spiders, I shall be very likely to find them there; but if I go to seek flowers, I shall quite as likely return with a rose in my bosom." That is the way with happiness; if you desire it, you can find it. If you seek disagreeable and offensive things, or pleasing and pleasant things, you will find them. There is another class of persons who lead a miserable life. They are those who tell you they enjoy poor health. They tell about their neighbors who enjoy very poor health. It is a very mysterious enjoyment. I always admired the philosophy of an old colored man, who was a slave at the time. His master found him, on one bright morning in the spring-time, on the sunny side of the house blacking boots, his usual morning occupation; but singing away like a lark. "What, Cæsar! what in the world makes you so merry this morning?" "Ah, ha! massa, I feel so good; it's so warm and comf'ble." After indulging in some further remarks, his master asked him the question, "Why people were happy in the summer and not in the winter?" He gave the following reasons:—"In the summer, when de wedder is warm, the darkeys kind 'joys themselves and feels comfortable, so they just stretches themselves out—stretches themselves out dis way, and stretches themselves out dat way—and dey is determined to make a day of it; but, massa, in the winter time, when the wedder's cold, de darkey draws hisself up, and is determined to do as little as he can." Cæsar had the true philosophy of life, if he didn't have exactly the natural philosophy. He saw that it was the best way to make the most of the bright days, and make the most of the sunshine, and enjoy the blessings that God gives us to enjoy. There is a great deal in knowing how to enjoy what God has given us to enjoy. "Tell the rich," says Paul, "that it is God who hath given them these things;" and a greater than Paul said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There are a great many people that seem to have no faculty for making the most of their condition in life. Some here may say: "It is all very well for the speaker to talk about sunshine, and about looking at the good and on the bright side, but they forget that 'man, born of woman, is full of troubles.' No, my friends, I do not forget. I think your troubles may, in the first place, be imaginary troubles, in the second place magnified troubles, in the third place borrowed troubles, and in the last place real troubles. I think this is a fair classification. There is a large class of persons who are continually imagining trouble. Then there is another class who magnify trouble. They make a great deal out of very little things. What you ought to do is to grasp all these troubles with a tight grasp, and then you will be all right. Did it ever occur to you why the Government paid a bounty for every codfish caught on the shores of New England? Is it because fish are scarce? No! But because the Government wanted to inure men to the hardships of life, and these Maine boys are sent out to battle with the waves, and learn to reef and steer in the storms, and when they grow up, then we have men who possess hearts of oak. We want to carry this sunshine not only in our hearts and in our spirits, but in our whole field of life, and especially through the field of our religion. I never talk sectarian religion. If there is anything I despise, it is a nutshell Christian. Let us let more sunshine into our religion, and a little more cheerfulness. We want a little more joyous and hopeful Christianity. We want to get the gloom out of it. The gloom is there, and it is there from our weakness. A great many good people—good because they are sincere—suppose piety, to be really genuine, must be cadaverous. They put on a long face, and suppose that to be piety. They make a great mistake. Some have told us that Christ never smiled. What a perversion of the truth! I give you, in conclusion, the secret for securing happiness. It is not original, but if you will act in accordance with it, you cannot fail to enjoy that felicity which is possessed by not a few in this world:—"If you would be happy, live to make others happy."

The speaker then related an anecdote of his little daughter. Her mother sent her on an errand, and gave her six cents to pay her fare in the omnibus, it being in the time when these were in vogue. Instead of riding, she walked and ran, and on her return purchased a small tin cup. This she placed alongside of the plate of her little brother, the baby then, and said nothing. We all sat down to the supper table, the blessing of God was asked, when the little boy fairly screamed for joy at the sight of the cup. The little girl then told her story, and you cannot imagine the happiness in that family circle originating from this little act of kindness. Truly there is truth in that passage of the Scripture which says:—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Some people save their wealth, that it may do good when they are dead. Don't you be so foolish to wait until you are dead to commence doing good, but begin now. It does not take near so much to make others happy as some people imagine. It is a home work. There is but one little spot to be continually looked after, and that is a little spot called the heart, and it is right in your bosoms. I told you I would bring this home to your business and your bosoms before I got through. Make the heart right and the man is right; make the heart right and the woman is right; make the heart right and the little child is right; make the man, woman, and child right, and then the home is right; make the home right and then the neighborhood is right, and the town and the village are right, and the city is right; make the towns, villages, and cities right and the States are right; make the States right and the nation is right; make the nations right and the world is right, and we are all right. Good night!

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

"DERBY DAY" AND THE GREAT RACE AT EPSOM—SCENES ON THE ROAD, THE COURSE, AND THE GRAND STAND—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS ON THE GROUND—HERMIT THE WINNER OF THE DERBY—THE HORSES COME IN IN A SNOW STORM—THE BETTING ROOMS AND TRAINING GROUNDS BEFORE THE "EVENT," ETC.

EPSOM COURSE, May 22.—The "Derby Day" has just terminated. In the matters of assemblages, scenes on the "road," excitement and turf contest, as evidenced during the struggle for the stakes, it was worthy any of the historic racing events which have preceded it since Diomed—a horse subsequently exported to America—won the first English "Derby," in the year 1780.

London was awake by daybreak to-day, and the "city" had its breakfast soon afterwards. The morning was cloudy, and the weather inclined to rain. Several showers, interspersed with a very slight sprinkling of snow, fell indeed during the forenoon, but notwithstanding the aspect the road to the Surrey Downs was crowded with vehicles of every description, from the royal "drag" and aristocratic "four-in-hand" down to the costermonger's wagon and gipsy cart, the occupants "tooling" along to the turf, each happy in his own particular sphere, and everybody bent on enjoyment.

There were over two hundred and fifty thousand persons, hailing from the British Islands, and in my opinion from every other part of the world besides, assembled on the Course. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred represented royalty on the grand stand, which accommodated in addition a goodly sprinkling of the nobility of England.

All the sporting men, all the "welchers," and, I believe, a great many of the blockiegs of Great Britain, were present. There were five races. Thirty horses, out of perhaps two hundred entries from the opening of the lists, ran for the Derby stakes, which are valued at forty thousand dollars in gold. There were five false starts, heavy showers of rain failing at the critical moments and in the intervals.

When the horses were brought up for the sixth time the sun shone out gloriously, and the start finally made a very brilliant scene. The race was splendid, the running excellent, and in good time. All the favorite horses were beaten.

Hermit won by half a length, coming in at the last stretch to the winning post like an arrow to the mark amidst vociferous cheering. A snow storm prevailed at the moment of victory.

Marksman came in second, and Vauban—a very great favorite, being the winner of the two thousand guineas—third. The betting was very active, but cannot be called variable, during a fortnight. Vauban was in great favor at all the sporting centres. The hazards may be fairly averaged as follows. On the Ascot Course, the other day, after the last race, the Derby was off and on, thus:—

2 to 1 agst Vauban (t&off)	20 to 1 agst The Palmer (off)
4 to 1 agst The Rake (off t 9 to 2)	20 to 1 agst D'Estournel
7 to 1 agst Hermit (off, t 8 to 1)	(off, 25 to 1)
	40 to 1 agst Fitz-Ivan (off, t 50 to 1)
11 to 1 agst Dragon (off)	
20 to 1 agst Markaman (t)	50 to 1 agst Van Amburgh (t)
20 to 1 agst Grand Croix (t)	
20 to 1 agst Julius (off)	50 to 1 agst Plaudit (off)

The following table represents the tone of the market at Tatter-a'ls:—

2 to 1 agst Vauban (t & off)	16 to 1 agst Marksman (off)
9 to 2 agst The Rake (off)	20 to 1 agst The Palmer (t)
7 to 1 agst Hermit (off at 8 to 1)	25 to 1 agst D'Estournel (t)
	33 to 1 agst Van Amburgh (off)
10 to 1 agst Dragon (off)	
16 to 1 agst Grand Cross (t)	50 to 1 agst Plaudit (off)

In the London West End betting houses a few days still later the Derby was the only event touched upon, Vauban being in such demand that 2 to 1 was accepted to £200 in one hand, besides smaller investments at the same price. Nothing else was backed but Grand Cross, who was frequently inquired after 100 to 6 (taken once to 100), while 20 to 1 would have been accepted kindly about The Palmer. The report may be made thus:—

2 to 1 agst Vauban (t & off)	100 to 6 agst Grand Cross (t)
4 to 1 agst The Rake (off)	20 to 1 agst The Palmer (w
13 to 2 agst Hermit (off)	40 to 1 agst Van Amburgh
16 to 1 agst Dragon (off)	(t & off)

6 to 1 agst Fitz-Ivan 1, 2, 3 (taken).
100 to 15 agst Van Amburgh 1, 2, 3 (taken).

In the Manchester rooms the betting was:—

2 to 1 agst Vauban (off, t & 9 to 2)	10 to 1 agst Dragon (off)
	100 to 6 agst Grand Cross(t)
9 to 2 agst The Rake (t & o)	20 to 1 agst Julius (off)
6 to 1 agst Hermit (t freely)	10.0 to 50 ag Van Amb'gh(t)

I bring forward the "calculations" at the principal rendezvous, in order that your readers may obtain a pretty correct idea of the English averages of the probable issue of a Derby at the same time they are informed of the result of the struggle.

The Derby horses were trained this season at Newmarket, Malton, Richmond, Stockbridge, Middleham, Finden, Tambourne, Fyfield, Hednesford, Lewis, and Ilsley. Each of the stables had one or more "celebrities"—Lord Lyon, the winner of the Derby last year, taking his gallops at Ilsley.

Treasure Trove, Knight of St. Michael, Apple-cross, the Lion, and Viscount, were kept in fine condition at Malton.

At Richmond Plaudit was in active exercise, cantering mostly with Rose and Violet for a mile.

Lord Lyon and Achievement were at Ilsley, with others. The two first did not do any very great amount of work after their return from the first spring gathering at headquarters. They cantered beautifully, and on one occasion did a splendid mile and a half gallop, Achievement moving with grace and great freedom.

After such care and preparation of the stock, it is not at all wonderful that the Derby was a fine affair, as it really was.

The more recent winners of the Derby are:—Gladiateur, 1865; Lord Lyon, 1866; Hermit, 1867.

SPORTING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SCULLING MATCH AT PITTSBURG—THE RACE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF BROWN.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The judges and referee of the champion sculling match between Brown and Hamill yesterday, were together four hours last evening, taking testimony concerning the alleged "foul" in the race, which induced Hamill to withdraw half a mile from home. The four judges, the referee and Hamill were present, Brown having left for the East. Hamill's judges claimed the race, alleging that Brown "fouled" Hamill all the way to the buoy-boat and back as far as the glass house, where the last "foul" was claimed. It was stated that every time Hamill made an attempt to pass Brown, the latter would cross him so as to render it impossible. After the turning Brown continued to press Hamill to the shore until reaching the glass house, when the latter endeavored to back water and clear himself.

This, Brown prevented, by also backing and striking Hamill's boat with his, when the "foul" was called. The testimony for Brown was that Hamill ran his boat upon the stern of the Portlander's before going a quarter of a mile, and again shortly after turning. This was admitted by Hamill, but claimed to be accidental. Concerning the last "foul," Brown's witnesses testified that Hamill did not attempt to back fairly, but swung the bow of his boat against the stern of Brown's, throwing the latter's bow almost on shore. Brown, by a sudden stroke, cleared himself, and spun out into the course again, leaving Hamill to call "foul." The referee reserved his decision till noon to-day, when he rendered it as follows:—

"After having received the fullest testimony available from both sides concerning the alleged 'foul' in the sculling match between Walter Brown of Portland, Maine, and James Hamill, of Pittsburg, PA., rowed at Pittsburg, May 21, for the championship of America and a purse of $2000, and having carefully and impartially weighed and compared all the facts presented, I have decided the race in favor of Walter Brown, and all interested will govern themselves accordingly."

(Signed) "C. P. CAUGHEY."

PITTSBURG May 22 1867.

The decision seems to give general satisfaction. Robert Elliott, one of Hamill's judges, has telegraphed to Frank Queen to keep the stakes, as he shall appeal from the decision. To whom the appeal will be made is not clear.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and removed the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

5 17 6trp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES, WALTER S. LEEDS.

DRY GOODS.

CANVASS MESH BLACK IRON BAREGES,

FREE FROM COTTON,
BEST GOODS IMPORTED,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

MATERIALS FOR LADIES' WALKING SUITS

AND

TRAVELLING DRESSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY. [5 22 2t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

From the Auction Sales held in New York Last Week,

Several Very Cheap Lots OF DRESS GOODS.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 5 1 3mSp

H. STEEL & SON

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLES TRAVELLING MIXTURES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FOR DRESSES AND COATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PLAIN, PLAID, AND FANCY SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND VERY LOW PRICES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LAWNS,

Cambrics, Jaconets, and Organdies, new, choice styles, from 18 to 75 cents.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

GREAT VARIETY, FROM $1·50 TO $50·00.

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.

Opened to-day, Five Cases BLEACHED MUSLINS, 12½ cents; a very great bargain, good width, and a very superior quality. 1t

TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT CHESNUT HILL, TO RENT.

TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL, AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, situate within five minutes' walk of the depot. Ten chambers, and all the modern conveniences. Stable, Coach House, etc. etc. Grounds tastefully laid out. Address "Furnished House," "Inquirer" office. 5 21 6trp

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.

4 29 4w Box 106 Philadelphia P.O., or at the Hall.

COTTAGE FOR RENT OR FOR SALE, at Haddonfield, N. J.—A new eleven room cottage, good water on the premises, and well shaded. Inquire of CHARLES H. SHINN, Haddonfield, N. J., Or No. 222 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 5 21 tuth2t*

OFFICES TO RENT, 219 AND 225 SOUTH FOURTH Street. Apply to WILLIAM H. WEBB, No. 227 South FOURTH Street. 5 18 6t Second Floor.

WANTS.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR ONE OF THE oldest and most reliable Insurance Companies in the country, with large capital and entirely mutual. No better chance can be offered to gentlemen of good address to make a comfortable living. Address, with real name, BOX No. 1258, Phila. Post Office. 5 22 3t

REMOVED!

THE CITY TICKET OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

TO THE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

CLARET WINE.

500 CASES

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,

Our Own Importation and Bottling,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,

9 14 tuthsp] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuthsmrp

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7trp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 2m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25·0
" " " .....$30·00
" rich chased.....$35·00
" " " .....$35·00
" very handsome.....$37·50
" very rich and medallions.....$40·00
" " " .....$15·00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

$1000. $1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—

356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.
4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.
10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.

Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above-mentioned goods.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

THE QUEEN.

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,

NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NO SEASON TICKETS.

Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.

Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between EDMUND LEVERING, R. MILTON BAKER, CLIFFORD LEVERING, and S. CHARLES BORDEN, under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., doing business at Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of R. MILTON BAKER.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners. EDMUND LEVERING, CLIFFORD LEVERING, S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., and will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN, AND SEED BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street. EDMUND LEVERING, CLIFFORD LEVERING, S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867. 5 23 5t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

OF

TOWNSEND & CO.

TO

No. 59 North SECOND Street,

BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our

REMOVAL

To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and R. 3 CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 26 2m

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY.

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS. ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,

5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.